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Hawaiian Gazette.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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HE HAD A PAIN

And it Was in the Office of the
Hawaiian Hotel.

NOW A STREET CAR MAN GOT LEFT

Illustrating that "The Best Laid Plans of
Mike and Men All Gang
Ago."

A dramatic incident happened yester-
day afternoon at the Hawaiian Ho-
tel. In it figured prominently piles of
flashing, glittering gold and important-
looking documents, to which a well-
known street-car magnate whose sole
object is the public good, was trying to
get the signature of a certain lady. It
brought to the mind of the onlooker
the scenes in the old melodramas in
which the "villain" attempts to force
the heroine to sign certain important
papers, but is foiled by the entrance
of the hero when his design seems
about to be accomplished.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday after-
noon a hack dashed up to the rear en-
trance of the hotel. Out of it jumped
a street-car magnate whose name is
familiar to all Honolulu, and an at-
tache of a local bank, whose name is
not so familiar. The former carried
several bags filled with gold. The em-
bryo banker staggered under the
weight of a big tray filled to the limit
with \$20 gold pieces. Up the steps and
into the vestibule of the hotel they
hurried.

Here they encountered a lady stay-
ing at the hotel. Down on the counter
the gold was flung, and out of the mag-
nate's pocket flashed some mysterious
and portentous papers. The request
for the lady's signature was made. She
expostulated on the ground that a pub-
lic place was no place for such trans-
actions. The magnate pressed his
point. In the meantime the money-
changer vigilantly guarded the piles of
gold. The lady's expostulations were
met by the eager insistence of the
"much-abused man."

But the climax was suddenly
reached. A close relative of the lady
appearing on the stairway leading
from the lower floor brought it about.
In a glance he took in the whole situ-
ation. The lady responded to the
beckoning of her relative and retired.
The game was lost.

The magnate gathered up his sacks
of gold, the assistant lifted his tray
of twenties. Down the stairs they
rushed, into the hack and away.
Curtain.

THEY GO TO HILO

Arrangements completed for the De-
parture of the Stars.

It is an assured thing that the Stars
go to Hilo to play the picked team of
that place for the title of "Champions
of the Hawaiian Islands."

At a meeting of the Stars held yester-
day afternoon the plans were final-
ly arranged. The men leave by the
Helene either next Saturday or in the
early part of next week. The players
to compose the aggregation which ex-
pects to bring back the pennant will be:

Lemmon, Gorman, Moore, Kiley,
Jackson, Thompson, Davis, McLean,
Willis, McNichol and Gillis and Man-
ager Carter.

The men are greatly gratified over
the action of their employers in al-
lowing them leave of absence. It was
thought for a time that the rustling
manager would not be able to go, but
this doubt afterward vanished. The
Hilo people are making elaborate ar-
rangements for the reception of the
Honolulu athletes. Al Moore will cap-
tain the Honolulu players. This is the
first time the two cities have ever come
together in a baseball struggle, which
fact adds to the interest.

The Star players are requested to ap-
pear for practice tomorrow afternoon.

Executive Council

In the Executive Council yesterday
communications were read from the
Chinese Consul relating to the death
of a Chinese at Kaneohe last week and
also to the claims of Hawaiian born
Chinese sent back to China by the
orders of treasury agent J. K. Brown.
The matters were referred to the At-
torney-General for investigation.

Colonel G. F. Little has been walk-
ing with the aid of crutches during the
past week, the result of a severe cold
which settled in his right side and leg,
in an old wound received during the
Civil War.—Hilo Tribune.

OBJECTS AND PLANS OF RAPID TRANSIT CO.

Pinkham-Neumann "Amalgamation Plan" Would
Water the Capital \$450,000 and Give Tram-
ways Co. Absolute Control for 30 Years.

Mr. L. A. Thurston, president of the
Rapid Transit Co., was seen yesterday
by a representative of this paper with
relation to the published statement
made by Mr. Pinkham that he, with the
approval of the Tramway Co., had
made a proposition to the Rapid Trans-
it Co. to amalgamate the two com-
panies; and an interview with Paul
Neumann confirming this statement
and claiming that the proposition was
a fair one.

"Yes," said Mr. Thurston, "Mr. Pink-
ham did make a proposition which he
called an 'amalgamation proposition,'
which in effect was a proposition for
the Rapid Transit Company to sell its
franchise to the Tram Company for a
nominal consideration."

GIST OF THE PROPOSITION.

"The Tramway Co. has bonds out-
standing for \$150,000 and a capital
stock of \$325,000, making a capitaliza-
tion of stock and bonds of \$475,000;
although it is a well known fact that
its plant did not cost that sum or any-
thing like it.

The gist of the proposition was, that
the Tram Company would turn all of
its franchises and property over to a
new corporation to be formed, for
\$200,000 in bonds, and \$275,000 in pre-
ferred stock to be issued by the new
company. The Rapid Transit Co. was
also to turn over its franchise to the
new company and receive preferred
stock to the amount of its cash expendi-
tures to date, which then amounted
to about \$2,000. The Tram Company
was to then secure a loan for the new
company of the money necessary to
put in an electric railway system for
the entire city. The preferred stock
was to receive an annual dividend of
5 per cent.

TRAM COMPANY TO CONTROL.

After Mr. Pinkham's "amalgama-
tion" proposition was completed the
respective representation and interest
of the two present companies in the
new company would have been as fol-
lows:

Tramway Co.—Bonds	\$200,000
Tramway Co.—Stock	275,000
Total	\$475,000
Rapid Transit Co.—Stock	2,000

Mr. Pinkham and Mr. Neumann may
be right. This may be good financier-
ing and a "fair proposition," but the
Rapid Transit Directors in their dense
ignorance of arithmetic were unable
to see the point. It may be that Mr.
Pinkham "had a card up his sleeve"
to deker with, and as a compromise
would have allowed the Rapid Transit
Co. to have common stock in the new
company equal in amount to its present
capital stock, which is \$200,000.

Even were this so, it would still give
the Tram Co. a clear majority in the
new company of stock to the amount
of \$73,000. The Rapid Transit Com-
pany was organized for a purpose. That
purpose is to secure an up-to-date elec-
tric street railway system, which shall
be managed with some regard to public
interests and wishes and which will
grow and progress as the city requires
it. Eleven years of experience with
the Tram Company has demonstrated
that its management has no conception
of such a policy. The leopard does
not change its spots, and any amalga-
mation which gives the Tram Company
control of the consolidated company
would be a breach of trust on the part
of the Rapid Transit Company.

VALUE OF TRAM CO.'S PROPERTY.

Again, looking at the proposition
purely from a financial standpoint:
As an electric system is to be sub-
stituted for the present horse cars, the
entire rail plant of the Tram Com-
pany amounts to so much scrap iron
so far as any value to an electric rail-
road is concerned. The rails are too
light, and are not of the proper gauge.

All the tangible property which the
Tram Company can convey to an elec-
tric company is its collection of min-
ature mules and bronco ponies and
the two or three small pieces of land
on which its stables stand. At the
outside this would not bring in the
market more than \$25,000.

In other words, the Tramway Com-
pany proposes to turn over its fran-
chise, and property worth in the mar-
ket not more than \$25,000 and receive
therefor \$475,000; or, in other words,
they want \$450,000 for their franchise.
It did not seem to the Rapid Trans-
it Committee that it was worth this
sum, for the same reason, among
others:

chise only has about 15 years to run.

The Rapid Transit Company has a
franchise for 30 years. The proposi-
tion therefore was, not only to give
the Tramway Company control of the
consolidated company, and to guaran-
tee to the Tramway Company an an-
nual five per cent return on the full
amount of its watered capital of
\$475,000, but also to give it the
benefit for 30 years of the much
wider and far-reaching franchise of
the Rapid Transit Company and there-
by hand the city over, tied hand and
foot, to the tender mercies of the pro-
gressive Tram Company for another
generation. If the Rapid Transit
Directors had done this thing they
would have deserved lamp post jus-
tice, whether they obtained it or not.

WATERED CAPITAL PROPOSED.

Second. As the new company would
acquire only \$25,000 worth of property
and issue therefor obligations to the
amount of \$475,000 it would be water-
ing its capital to that amount and be-
gin life with a crushing load on its
back. By ignoring the Tram Company
that amount of money will very nearly
pay for the Rapid Transit's entire
plant.

AREA COVERED BY RESPECTIVE FRANCHISES.

Third. The Tram Company's fran-
chise covers a very limited section of
the city. For example, it only reaches
to Kapiolani Park on the beach; to
Punahou street toward Manoa; to the
foot of Judd Hill toward Nuuanu; and
to the Kanehameha School toward
Ewa. The city is growing rapidly in
every direction beyond these limits.
Electric communication with the dis-
tricts lying beyond these points will
soon place one half, if not more, of
the population of the city beyond these
points.

The Rapid Transit franchise extends
to all of these outlying districts and to
every part thereof, and the consent of
one-half of the adjoining property own-
ers and the Executive Council will en-
able it to lay its tracks on any street
in the city, including all of those oc-
cupied by the Tram Company.

The Tramway Company cannot go
beyond its present limits except by
specific legislative sanction; and with
its past record in view it is not likely
that any Hawaiian Legislature will
ever grant it any more privileges than
it now possesses.

With a franchise covering a wide
and populous field in which the Tram-
way Co. cannot compete, why should
the Rapid Transit Company surrender
control to the latter company and wa-
ter its capital by the sum of \$450,000
for the sake, simply, of eliminating
competition from the centre of town,
where it has, in any event, an equal
chance with the Tramway Company of
securing the public patronage?

TRAM CO. CANNOT USE ELEC- TRICITY.

Fourth. The Rapid Transit Com-
pany claims that the Tramway Com-
pany is not entitled to use electricity
on its line even though it should choose
to discard its present tracks and sys-
tem throughout and substitute elec-
tricity.

As between an electric railway and
a horse railway, the Rapid Transit
Company has no doubts as to which
would be preferred by the riding pub-
lic. Even though it obtain electricity
the Tram Company can compete in the
centre of the district only.

HONOLULU'S PROTEST.

The Rapid Transit Company is the
organized protest of this community
against the burden of a corporation,
managed from London, with a stub-
born and persistent disregard of the
necessities of the city and the aspira-
tion of the people of Honolulu.

The Legislature has time and again
given the Tramway Company the op-
portunity and urged the installation of
an electric system, and if that Com-
pany had shown any disposition what-
soever to meet the wishes and neces-
sities of the community, no Rapid Trans-
it Company would have been organ-
ized.

The Tramway Company having
totally failed to take advantage of its
opportunities the Rapid Transit Com-
pany has been organized for the pur-
pose of giving the city the transpor-
tation facilities which its rapid growth
absolutely demands.

RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

In pursuance of this object the
Rapid Transit Company proposes to
proceed as steadily and vigorously as
possible to an early completion of its
system.

It has ordered 25 miles of rails and
a complete electric power plant, all of
which will be here as soon as it can be
obtained.

PROF. BICKMORE

Discourses on Natural History
Before the Summer School.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE

How Knowledge is Dissemi-
nated in the Great State of New
York.

Professor A. A. Bickmore, professor
in charge of the department of public
instruction in the American Museum
of Natural History at Central Park in
the City of New York, who has been
travelling in these islands during the
past two months, accompanied by a
photographer, for the purpose of ob-
taining scenic views for his depart-
ment, gave one of the most interesting
addresses that has been delivered be-
fore the Summer School. He began
with a description of the growth of
the New York museum from a very
small beginning to its present enor-
mous proportions. The president of
the institution, Professor Morris K.
Jesup, one of its largest donors, con-
tributed a collection of American
woods more comprehensive than that
of any European capital, illustrating
their own forestry. Professor Jesup
has now provided for an expedition to
study the ethnology of the borders of
the North Pacific coast, from British
Columbia to Japan by way of Bering
Strait.

The Professor described the growth
of the work in his own department
from a lecture delivered to twenty-five
of the teachers of New York to the
present time, when lectures are deliv-
ered in their own hall to audiences of
20,000. These lectures, illustrated by
stereoscopic views, are repeated to
50,000 workmen and women under
the able management of Dr. Leipsiger
of the City Board of Education.

Professor Bickmore gave some of
these lectures four times—twice in the
large hall of the Museum, filled with
teachers, once to members who are
contributors to the Museum, and once
to the general public on holidays. The
lectures are taken down by stenogra-
phers and duplicate copies are fur-
nished with illustrations to all the
cities and chartered villages of the
State. Each city superintendent re-
presents the lecture himself to the chil-
dren and patrons of the schools, or
causes it to be done by some of the
leading teachers under him. In this
way the instruction reaches 800,000
persons daily.

This whole work is carried on at
the expense of the State and under the
auspices of the State Superintendent of
Public Instruction. As a matter of
interstate comity Professor Bickmore
has been authorized to furnish other
State superintendents with one series
of lectures. In that way the results of
his labors may reach these islands.

Professor Bickmore exhibited a num-
ber of slides, consisting of maps,
views of scenery, such as Yosemite
valley, flowers, etc., such as are used
in New York. This kind of instruction
is adapted to all grades of schools,
from the kindergarten to universities.
Professor Bickmore has secured over
500 views of Hawaiian scenery and
life, besides numbers of negatives from
Professor Henshaw of Hilo and from
Messrs. Williams, Davey and Silva
of this city. The most impressive of
these views is the crater of Haleakala.
Although the State of New York makes
liberal appropriations for the carrying
of this work, Professor Bickmore de-
frays all his own travelling expenses.
The lecture was listened to with
great interest from beginning to end,
and the teachers were very enthusias-
tic in their appreciation of the views
exhibited.

Professor Scott followed with some
remarks showing the true educational
value of this instruction and how the
subjects of the school curriculum are
correlated thereby.

Mr. Townsend spoke of securing a
series of Californian views with lec-
tures which he desired to exhibit in
every school of the Islands for the
pleasure and instruction of the chil-
dren and parents.

MARSHAL BROWN.

With His Party He Had a Good
Time on Hawaii.

Marshal Brown returned Sunday
morning from his four weeks visit of
pleasure and business on Hawaii. In
a conversation the Marshal said that
it was more pleasure than business
that kept him away. His tanned ap-
pearance, visible evidence of many
outdoor runs, emphasize his assertion
that he was remarkably successful in
his search for a good time and the bet-
terment of his health.

I spent some time with Sheriff An-
drews," he said, "and found that he has
everything well in hand. The principal
business was to find out definitely

whether a successor should be chosen
for Puna's district magistrate, Judge
Mahuku, who has been seriously ill for
some time. He is rapidly improv-
ing, however, and will be able to go on
with the work shortly."

There was quite a party of Honolulu
people visiting the Big Island at the
same time. They all joined forces and
succeeded in getting the limit of enjoy-
ment. The artistic wit of the posters
which greeted the eyes of the party on
one of their outings caused a great deal
of amusement. It is understood that
the Joker's headquarters are not very
far from the police station, when he is
not engaged elsewhere.

Relief Maps of the Islands.

Professor Hitchcock has prepared an
elaborate relief map of each island of
the group. The work is particularly
well done, bringing out clearly all the
leading features and showing many
things that have heretofore been omit-
ted. The maps have been hung in the
Fort street school.

CAPON SPRINGS.

Tribute to Life Work of General
Armstrong.
Honolulu, August 22, 1899.

Mr. Editor: So many of your read-
ers are interested in the work of edu-
cating the negroes in America, inaugu-
rated by the late General S. C. Arm-
strong, who was born here and was a
graduate of Oahu College, it would in-
terest them if you would publish the
following extract from the proceedings
of the second national conference, on
the subject of negro education, recent-
ly held at Capon Springs, West Vir-
ginia.
KAMAIIANA.

"The results of the second Capon
Springs conference, adjourned today,
have been peculiarly satisfactory. A
practical basis has been established
for the co-operation of those at work,
both North and South, for the im-
provement of Southern educational and
social conditions; the need of placing
the Southern colleges and high schools
in a position where they may aid more
effectively in the solution of the prob-
lems at hand has been made plain; the
clearest emphasis has been laid on the
importance of the Hampton and Tuske-
gee idea as a factor, and, finally, mea-
sures have been taken for the co-ordi-
nation of the work of the principal
Southern educational funds and boards,
with the view of encouraging only such
schools in future as on careful investi-
gation may be found worthy of en-
couragement.

It has been a matter of highest in-
terest throughout these sessions, to
observe the tribute paid, in a diversity
of ways, to the life-work of General
Armstrong. It is to proclaim the great
and lasting success of Armstrong's ex-
periment, and to urge the continued ap-
plication of his methods in the train-
ing of whites as well as blacks—with
the plan of higher education adjusted
to admit of effective co-operation in
applying those methods—that this dis-
tinguished assembly of educators and
scholars has come together. Those who
believe that the name of Armstrong
should be written in the history of the
emancipation and uplifting of the ne-
gro race second only to that of Lin-
coln, find abundant support for that
belief in what has been spoken here
within the past few days. The grant
of freedom would have proved hope-
lessly ineffectual had not the work of
fitting the negro for the duties and re-
sponsibilities of his new state been un-
dertaken by a man who saw, as clearly
as this man saw, the peculiar need
and the right means. The plan of
regeneration was worked out complete-
ly at Hampton—the manual training
of the negro, in the shops of every
craft, in the mill and foundry, and on
the farm; the early indications, by in-
geniously devised methods, of the
sense of thrift; the education of the
mind in those branches most service-
able for practical purposes, and the
constant offer of opportunity to the ex-
ceptionally able student to pass above
the simpler conditions, to any higher
place for which he might show fitness.
To the perfection of this plan General
Armstrong gave the energies of twenty-
five years, working with a patience
and courage unmatched in the history
of education, and winning success at
the cost of his life.

"As Hampton grew, reaching in 1893
a total enrollment of a thousand stu-
dents, its influence extended in con-
stantly increasing degree. The young
men and women taken from the cabins
and huts of the old plantation States
were sent out as teachers and mission-
aries of the new idea and as builders
of homes. Booker Washington, the
ragged slave-boy who had found his
way to Hampton afoot from the moun-
tains of Virginia, was one of the first
to go forth. Within a year graduates
of his school at Tuskegee were found-
ing other schools, while Hampton con-
tinued to broaden its influence in the
same way and in many directions.
State institutions in various parts of
the South, including many devoted to
the education of whites, commenced
to follow the new example; and so the
system grew and is growing. The full
fruition of General Armstrong's work
is still to come. The time has been
brought measurably nearer, however,
by the organization of this conference."

A PACIFIC CABLE

Extracts from Sir Charles Tupper's Recent Speech.

OTTAWA PARLIAMENT DEBATE

Canada's Paramount Interest in Cultivating the Trade of China and Japan.

The unanimity of feeling on the Pacific cable question in the Canadian Parliament was attested by Sir Charles Tupper's speech in the House of Commons on July 26th. The Opposition leader said:

"Some time ago, when the Hon. Postmaster General placed his resolutions on the order paper, I had the great pleasure of congratulating the Government upon the conclusion at which they had arrived in relation to this matter, and I now beg to add my hearty congratulations to my honorable friend, Mr. Mulock, for the very lucid and able manner in which he has put this important question before the House."

In the course of his address on presenting the resolution, Mr. Mulock said:

"Quite a few weeks ago the country appeared to be startled by the information that Great Britain had given a monopoly to the Eastern Extension Cable Company, so that no other cable company could land in Hongkong within the period of twenty-five years after 1893. When you come to read that agreement I see nothing in it to cause us to doubt for a moment that we establish cable communication with the Orient when we establish connection by cable with Australia. That agreement provides that the Imperial Government can purchase a line of cable, the second cable constructed between Singapore and Hongkong, for the sum of three hundred thousand pounds, which I presume fairly represents its cost. Once the English Government acquires that cable there only remains the connecting link between the Mainland and Australasia to establish direct cable communication via Australia between Canada and China and Japan. And it is inconceivable that if the two great Colonies of Canada and Australasia have united themselves by cable, particularly in view of the fact that the Colonies of Australasia own telegraph lines across their island continent, anything can prevent us from forcing our way into China and Japan. Nor would it be necessary, I think, for us in that case, even if Great Britain did not exercise her power of pre-emption in regard to the cable between Singapore and Hongkong, to resort to that, because the Eastern Extension Company, which at present own that line, would recognize the irresistible force of the Empire, and be prepared to give fair rates, and thus make a duplication of the line unnecessary unless an increase of business should make such a step advisable for business reasons. Therefore I regard the proposition, though it nominally provides for communication only between Canada and Australasia, as practically completing cable communication between Canada and China and Japan. If so, it is for us to contemplate the usefulness to the trade of Canada of such a development of cable communication."

Continuing, he pointed out Canada's paramount interest in cultivating the trade of the four hundred millions of China and Japan, towards which she had already accomplished so much by establishing steamship connection. After dwelling upon the Imperial aspect of the cable proposal, Mr. Mulock took up the financial view, quoting in proof of his assertion that no great burden would be imposed on Canada, the estimate of Mr. Fleming that the first year's operation of the cable would yield a surplus of one hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, and the fourth year's working two hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-four pounds. However, whether there was profit or loss, the proposal in the resolution involved Canada, which was interested to the extent of five-eighths. The board of management having been determined at eight members, Canada and Australasia had agreed to forego fractional claims, and to give England three, to three for Australia and two for Canada. While the trade of Canada and Australasia had largely improved last year, that increase had accrued despite the prohibitory rates for cable communication, which was so essential to modern methods, an ordinary message and reply costing fifty dollars by the present roundabout route. What, therefore, might not be expected in the way of development when direct communication was established and reasonable rates were secured.

Handsome Gift.

W. W. Goodale when residing at Papeete always took a great deal of interest in the Hilo Free Library and Reading Room Association and frequently made donations of books. Since his departure from Hilo that interest has not grown less for recently he presented to the association a hand-

somely bound volume of the Century Company's Atlas of the World, a complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica and Symonds' "Italian Renaissance" in seven bound volumes. These books form a valuable addition to the library. —Hawaii Herald.

Dived in Shallow Water.

Next time the boy in blue, who lies with a bruised and battered head at Buena Vista hospital, will listen to the advice of those who know. He was swimming near the bath houses when he took a notion to dive from one of the piers. A number of young fellows told him that the water was too shallow. But dive he would, and dive he did. His head struck the hard bottom and when he came to the top he was unconscious. The other swimmers pulled him ashore and saw that he was attended to. His bruised head will remind him of his dive for some time to come.

OLAA SQUATTERS

Intending Purchasers of Land Warned.

Would-be Settlers Claim That a Recent Decision of the Attorney General Suits Their Position.

That the Olaa squatters are still in the ring is evidenced by the notice they publish this week in local papers relative to the sale of Olaa lands and the risk which bona fide purchasers run if they squander any of their wealth upon this very elusive real estate, says the Hilo Tribune. They have constructed an invisible but (so it seems to them) a very substantial picket fence around the area covered by moss of the lots 6-310, or, in other words, about all the good and available land in the new tract. They base their rights on the following extract from the decision of the Attorney General rendered July 27:

"The public lands of Hawaii cannot be disposed of except by special act of Congress."

"This decision," says Mr. Ryan, who is a prime mover in this affair, "is good until it is reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we propose to hold on to the land upon which we have settled on the strength of this decision."

The Land Department, however, claim to have received no instructions from the American Executive forbidding them to proceed in the disposal of Hawaiian public lands and they propose to proceed with the sale of this special tract at the time appointed. The outcome of the affair will be awaited with interest. Following is the notice of warning referred to:

"The officers of the Land Department of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, the public and prospective purchasers of land in the new Olaa tract, in the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, are hereby notified that the several numbered lots enumerated in the schedule hereto attached, as said lots appear on the map of said Olaa tract of land, are now each occupied and in the possession of actual settlers, claiming under right, and that any one who purchases any one of said lots enumerated in the said schedule, at the advertised sale of said Olaa lands, at the Court House door, at Hilo, Hawaii, on the 2d day of September, 1899, or at any other sale from the Hawaiian Government, will do so with full notice of the fact that at the time of such pretended sale and purchase there is an actual settler in possession and an adverse claimant to said lot, each and every one of whom is exerting every lawful means to obtain title thereto from the lawful owner of said land, to wit: The United States of America."

Kohala-Hilo Railway.

Word has been received from H. B. Gehr, who is now in the East that he will probably arrive here by the middle of September. He has about completed his arrangements for building the road and all the stock has been subscribed. Surveyor Bishop will look after certain details in the work and will go over the route with Mr. Loebenstein, Mr. Pearson, the engineer-in-chief, is still in Chicago finishing up certain work he has in hand there. He will probably come down here with Mr. Gehr. —Hawaii Herald.

More Opium Captured.

The vigilance of the customs guards was again shown Saturday morning when Michael McCorran of the barkentine Planter was arrested as he jumped off his vessel. In his possession were five half-pound tins of opium. Guard Kanui made the capture and Inspector Drummond took charge of the man.

A TESTIMONIAL.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious, and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable. —H. B. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Wholesale Agents for H. J. and all druggists and dealers.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK

Promised to and from Hilo by the Wilder Steamship Co.

SO SAYS COMMODORE BECKLEY

If the Kinu Cannot Do the Work Another Steamer May Be Built and Put On.

The Wilder Steamship Company are not only contemplating a decided innovation in the running of their line, but they have already their plans pretty well formulated. Commodore Beckley, in an interview with a representative of the Hilo Tribune, said: "This company proposes, in the very near future to give Hilo a semi-weekly steamer service. The amount of passenger traffic and the constantly increasing travel between Honolulu and Hilo demands this, though whether it will pay the company at the start is doubtful. The amount of freight carried by the Kinu will, of course, be much decreased thereby, as she will have no time to stop at Lahaina, Kihel or Mahukona for unloading the heavy freight for these places. It will have to be carried by other steamers."

Mr. Geo. Rodiek, manager of the Hilo branch of H. Hackfeld & Co., received a letter from J. T. Hackfeld, vice-president of the Wilder line, in which the proposed change is quite fully discussed and outlined. Mr. Hackfeld says that it is proposed to have the steamer leave Honolulu on Monday, reach Hilo Tuesday afternoon; leave again Wednesday, reach Honolulu Thursday, etc. He requested Mr. Rodiek's opinion as to the advantage or disadvantage to Hilo business houses by the proposed schedule. The new plan is quite generally favored by the large Honolulu shippers. The only difficulty seems to be that with the brief time at each end of the line it will be difficult to complete the loading and unloading of cargo. In case the scheme of running the Kinu twice weekly proves impracticable, a new steamer will be built and put on to alternate with her. In any case, the Wilder Company is prepared to double up the transportation facilities between this port and Honolulu.

THE STARS TO GO.

Hilo People Take Substantial Interest in the Matter.

The Stars are thoroughly in earnest about their proposed trip to get done up by our own local ball tossers. Mr. Baldwin received a letter from their manager, stating that the team proposed to leave Honolulu by the Helene on or about September 5. They take this steamer because they are unable to get reduced rates on the Kinu, the regular complement of passengers on that vessel preventing any inducement to the company for offering reduced rates thereon. The company will give half rates by the Helene, however.

The Stars wanted to know by return mail what inducements in the way of finance could be offered. They are not looking to make anything out of the trip, but they would like to have their expenses met. A meeting of the Hilo league was held last evening to consider the matter.

Mr. Baldwin, however, had satisfied himself so far as public opinion on the matter and the feelings of our own ball players, that he wrote the Stars to come, and guaranteed at least \$75 toward their expenses; \$50 has already been secured through a little work on the part of one or two enthusiasts. —Hilo Tribune.

A Welcome Arrival.

Hilo people are mourning the departure of J. G. Pratt and family but are partially consoling themselves with the thought that they are not to leave the islands. Mr. Pratt has been in charge of C. S. Deaky's Hilo interests for the past year and having carried them to a successful conclusion, now comes to Honolulu to take charge of their real estate business here. He has already made many friends in the city and promises to be one of our most popular young business men.

THREE HUNDRED SECTS.

In Great Britain there are said to be nearly 300 religious sects. The adherents of the Church of England are officially put down at 13,000,000. The year books and reports of the Evangelical Free Churches for 1898-99 give the total sitting accommodations in the churches at 7,848,804, whereas the total number of sittings in the Established Church is 6,886,977.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Rheumatism

is a disease of the blood. Local applications may furnish temporary relief, but to CURE the disease it is necessary to treat it through the blood.

Locomotor Ataxia

is a disease of the nerves. The one successful method of treatment is by a remedy that will restore nutrition to the nerves. Such a remedy is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

These pills are a specific in cases of Rheumatism, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, and other diseases of the blood and nerves, because they supply the necessary elements to build up the blood and strengthen the nerves. It is in this way that the pills effect so many cures in diseases of apparently widely different character.

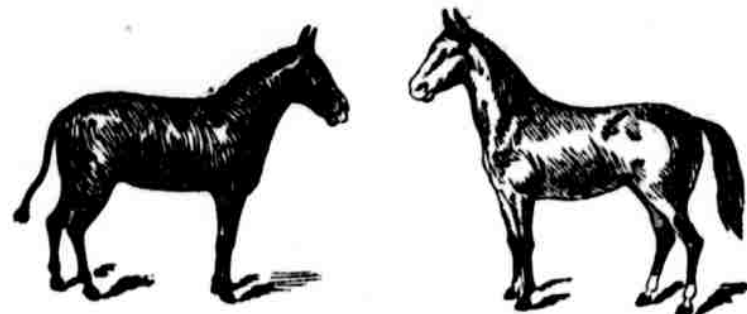
Frank Long, who lives near Lenon, Mich., says: "I was first taken with a pain in my back. The physician pronounced my case muscular rheumatism, accompanied by lumbago. My disease gradually became worse until I thought death would be welcome release. I was finally induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes was entirely cured. Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. An accident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1898. G. B. GILLESPIE, Justice of the Peace.

Edwin R. Tripp, Postmaster of Middlefield Centre, N.Y., said: "I was attacked by what I learned was locomotor ataxia. Two skillful doctors did everything they could for me. I became worse, could not move even about the room. I did not expect to live very long. The turning point was a newspaper article. It told how a man, who had suffered as I, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took two boxes of the pills; then four more boxes. My gain was steady; my return to health was a source of daily gratification. In all I took eighteen boxes of the pills before I was entirely well. I owe my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, HENRY H. HARRIS, Notary Public.

The full name is on each package. Sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y. Price 50c per box; 6 boxes, \$2.50.



Ex S. N. Castle:
40 Head Of
Horses and Mules
Well broken, all YOUNG and in a first class condition.
FOR SALE AT LOW FIGURES.

G. Schuman,
FORT STREET.

HEYWOOD
TRADE MARK
SHOE
1864
Made in
Worcester, Mass.
OUR PATROL SHOE
Extra Quality, Calf Vamp,
Leather/Lined Rubber Heel.
Positively
Waterproof
Sole.
Manufacturers' Shoe Store
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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Mail Order Department

Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
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WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN
UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of "CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE...\$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces\$7.90

Fine Blown Tumblers75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers50c doz.

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
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IMPORTERS OF
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JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIG-
ERATORS.
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS
OIL STOVES.
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatsoever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH ROSE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd
HONOLULU.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Filton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugal Co.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

FRENCH JUSTICE

The trial of Dreyfus before a court martial shows the singular difference between the jurisprudence of France and the Anglo-Saxon countries. In the latter countries, a witness is required to state facts within his personal knowledge, and his opinions are rigidly excluded. One judge and jury only may express their opinions about the facts. The Dreyfus case shows that the witnesses are permitted to make stump speeches, argue the case, strike attitudes, and make a sensation. When M. Casimir-Perier, a late President of the Republic, was sworn as a witness, instead of answering the questions which were put to him, according to the practice of the Anglo-Saxon courts, he exclaimed in a loud voice: "Monsieur le President, you ask me to speak the truth, and all the truth. I have sworn to do it. I will speak without reticence, without reserve, in its entirety. I will not leave this place without saying all. I will not leave this place until I have left an unalterable conviction that I know nothing which might throw light on the case."

This voluble, dramatic effusion would be checked by the judge in an Anglo-Saxon court by the order, "Witness, answer questions and don't make speeches."

Gen. Mercier was allowed when a witness, to harangue the court, and state that he believed that Dreyfus was guilty. This, if uttered in an American court room, would have been regarded as utterly irregular and inadmissible.

At the same time it may be true as the Frenchmen claim, that justice is secured as well in the French courts as it is in the Anglo-Saxon courts. The Dreyfusards are disappointed, because Dreyfus is not more dramatic while on trial. They believe in effects, attitudes and gestures. These have a moral significance to the Latin mind. The Dreyfusards know that Dreyfus has been so debilitated by persecution that he cannot rise to the occasion, but they regret it, as fine "action" would help the case.

In the meantime, the most eventful trial of the century continues at Rennes. Nations, numbering at least three hundred millions of people, listen to every word that issues from that little court house. A small, emaciated, almost insignificant man, sits with a bayonet on each side of him, so that he cannot escape. There is material enough in the spectacle, in the whole proceeding, to call into being the finest drama since Joan of Arc stood before her judges, behind whom were the English nation, and gave to history one of its most dramatic events. One may ask why has this common man, without rank or friends, been taken from a cell, on a distant island, in which he was tortured for four years, and reluctantly brought back and placed before the eyes of forty millions of his own countrymen, and before three hundred millions of other people who are straining their eyes towards France?

Simply because there is before them all, in the blazing light, the sublime spectacle of "justice and humanity fighting their way, like a thunderstorm, against the organized selfishness of human nature."

Men of different creeds and racial habits, the Protestant, the Roman Catholic, the Mohammedan even, forget their quarrels before this grand spectacle of justice standing before the French people and demanding that the law of right be executed in this case. While the forty millions of French people were slumbering over this injustice, for four years, Zola, the story teller of the slums, moved by a supreme love of justice, caught the ear of the people. "The great soul of the world is justice." He aroused the great soul, and justice will be done.

ALCOHOL NO POISON.

The Outlook has taken a position on the temperance question, which rouses the indignation of the temperance reformers.

Prof. Atwater whose writings on the food question have been so widely read during the last ten years, has been making experiments in the use of alcohol, in behalf of the Committee of Fifty for the investigation of the Drink Problem. He is assisted in his work by several other distinguished chemists and scientists. The plan adopted is to keep a man in a room, which has been especially prepared for the purpose, and he is fed and cared for with all of the accurate knowledge that science can command. Everything connected with food, and its effects on the body are noted, and weights, measurements and analyses carefully made, so that there is no guess work. All that scientific ingenuity can suggest is adopted in order to avoid error. The first four

of a series of experiments are now published. The result of these experiments is that it is now positively stated that alcohol is not a poison, but a food. But this definition must be clearly understood. One kind of food builds up the body, another kind of food supplies it with warmth and energy. Such are the fats, starches and sugar. Alcohol does not build up, but serves as a fuel. The most careful experiments showed this beyond dispute.

Alcohol cannot, therefore, be called a poison, any more than hydrochloric acid, which is formed in the stomach and is necessary to digestion, may be called a poison, because it kills when taken in large doses. Peptone is also a poison in the same sense. Alcohol, like these other substances, if taken in quantities will kill, but it does not kill when used, as it should be used, just as starch, fat, or sugar is used.

The experiments made in this matter have been very costly, and with no other object than that of ascertaining the truth, and the truth only.

The Outlook says that Prof. Atwater should be commended for putting temperance reform on a basis of truth, and in making clear what the true function of alcohol is. The temperance reformers have now for half a century, been shouting that alcohol is a poison, while there is abundant evidence on all sides of multitudes of men, of nations, that it is not a poison in itself. If it was, the sturdy English nation which has belted the globe with colonies would now be extinct, as nine-tenths of men of that nation use it persistently. The Outlook insists that the children should be taught the truth about it, and that the text books in the schools should be corrected. There is nothing that demoralizes a child so quickly as the discovery that the parent or teacher has made a statement which is not true, although it is done without intent to misrepresent. When the child is taught that alcohol is a dangerous food, he will be put on his guard in the use of it. The temperance reformers have crippled the success of their own work, by making statements that were not true.

THE TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The public has no kindly feeling for the Tramways Company, for reasons which every one has at his tongue's end. They need not be restated. At the same time, both the government and the people have not been willing to deprive the company of any privileges or advantages which it has obtained by law. The government in 1895, was unwilling to grant rights of construction to any new carrying company, which it might have done, because it hesitated to indirectly injure the Tramways Company.

The Tram Company instead of meeting the demands of the city for better facilities of travel, instead of promptly placing itself abreast of the growth of the place, instead of simply improving the condition of its cars, gave the community to understand clearly that it intended to hold on to what it had got, and make improvements at its leisure, if it cared to make any. The Legislature by Act 24, 1895, notified the company that it must introduce electric power by January 1st, 1897. The company snapped its fingers at the law, and did not comply with it, then, and has not yet, although nearly five years have passed. That an electric service would have paid, the experts in such matters have unhesitatingly declared. There is therefore no doubt on the question of profit.

Moreover, the Tramways Company has admitted that there must be a large profit in rapid transit, by virtually proposing a consolidation of the two companies, with abundantly watered securities, upon which interest and dividends can be paid.

Having taken the stand for some years that an electric road would not pay, it suddenly suggests that the public may be "skinned" out of enough money to pay for a large increase of watered securities.

Having called into existence a new company, by its own want of enterprise and failure to meet its obligations as the holder of a public franchise, the Tram Company suggests a combination with the new company. The community is in no mood to endorse such an arrangement. The Tram Company is entitled to hold all the rights under its charter that the law, and the courts will give it, but nothing more. It has done nothing to win the confidence of the public. On the other hand, it has practically defied the public, it has offered to do nothing in the way of improvements, but has persistently asked for more privileges. If the Tram Company has watered its securities so that it cannot raise more capital, that is a misfortune of its own creation, for which the community must not suffer.

The public is often unreasonable. But in this case it is now demanding that something shall be done to increase the facilities for travel, and up to the present moment, and for some years, the Tram Company has treated the community with indifference and contempt.

HOO-HOO.

The political parties, which exist on the Mainland do not take root here. Why? Have we not Republicans and Democrats here? Many believe that the white man cannot labor in the tropics, and does that belief also prevent the healthy growth of parties here? Does the voyage from the Mainland force travelling citizens "to throw up" and overboard their political principles?

There have been several confident predictions made here, some months ago, that the Republican party would suddenly rise up and punish the wicked scoffers and the Independents. But the Day of Wrath comes along very leisurely as if he was in no hurry to open up business in these parts, and deal out wrath.

The Democratic party is just now a singed cat that has played with the fire of Populism, and it has no desire to set up its glorious principles here. On the other hand the Republican party, which should be lustily growing here, simply lives in prophecy.

In the meantime, our people have no party training and the "masheens" are idle and rusting.

We are without barbecues, without the familiar bands and the flags. Party government is said to be necessary in a republic. It brings men into line, and serves as a tower of strength and refuge against marauding Independents.

In the total absence of parties here, owing to divers causes, should there not be a dummy party, which may be maintained in common by all persons and politicians who are "agin" the local government which President McKinley has kept in office here?

Among the six hundred societies and fraternities of the Mainland is one titled the "Concatenated Order of the Hoo-Hoo." Its membership, according to the recently published cyclopedia of Fraternities, exceeds five thousand adults, and it does valuable benevolent work. Its president is known as the "Boojum," and among its officers are the Jabberwock, the Custocution and the Shark. During our transition period, in which the national parties remain in abeyance, the expressive name of this fraternity might be borrowed for political use here. The name of the society indicates a transition period, and temporary membership in it would not force any member to forswear his political faith. It would serve as a chrysalis out of which, in due time, the beautiful butterflies of National parties would arise in gorgeous plumage. The "Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo" would break up the present confusion and indifference. The "Boojum," as president, would not be regarded as a Republican, Democrat, Populist or Silverite, but simply as the "Boojum."

When Counsellor Gear has forced the Supreme Court of the United States to face about on the Constitutional question, and has given Congress a severe lesson in Constitutional law, and made the President see the error of his ways, in keeping the members of the present government in office, who will receive him on his triumphant return? Who will erect the triumphal arch, and introduce him as the man of destiny? There is no National party to do it. Here the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo will step in, and the "Boojum" at the head of those who love the Galileans, and hate the Asiatics, of those who brood in sorrow over the unconstitutional of the Newlands' Resolution, will render to him the formal honor which his great achievement deserves.

If the Supreme Court in its "besotted" ignorance of law, is recalcitrant to the great trust which the Hoo-Hoos have placed in it, and refuses to do as it is told to do, the Concatenated Order will be ready and eager to mingle its tears with those of the fallen Counsellor, and lament the sad decay of that great tribunal.

THE COOKING SCHOOL.

The establishing of a cooking school in this place, is not only a good business venture, but a social necessity, and an important charity. It affects the comfort of nearly all of the people living on the islands, who employ cooks. What is prosperity worth without comfort? What is home without a good kitchen and a competent and good tempered cook?

There is no place in the world that has better facilities for obtaining good cooks than Honolulu has. The Asiatics learn with rapidity. There have been for twenty years large numbers of them ready and willing to enter domestic service, but there has been no organized plan for their education in cookery, and they have picked up the art by chance. Now we are suffering from this negligence. The women have undertaken to establish a cooking school, and they ask for funds with which to engage and import a teacher, and relieve the distress of all housekeepers, especially those who have

neither the means or the system to carry the burden of a demoralized kitchen.

The Advertiser is asked, as the other journals of the city have been asked, to receive and acknowledge subscriptions to the fund for establishing the cooking school. It consents gladly to do so.

THE SCIENTIFIC MAN.

In his comments upon the labor question, published in the San Francisco Call, Judge Frear says:

"A scientific man should be employed to study the conditions in these islands and the sources of labor supply elsewhere and to make recommendations as to the best labor system to be adopted here and as to the best sources of labor supply to be drawn upon. A scientific man is needed just as much for the investigation of the labor problem as for the investigation of problems of cultivation and manufacture. This man should not be merely a so-called 'practical' man. He should be a thoroughly scientific man."

The "practical" man is disposed, of course, to sneer at such a suggestion, in spite of the fact that about all of the progress in the world is secured through theorists, inventors, and scientific men.

The Advertiser, last week, called the attention of its readers to the statement made by Lord Rosebery, who is a leading practical statesman of the very practical British nation, that the extension of English imperialism is mainly due to the wisdom, and study and forethought of a scholar of the University of Cambridge, Sir John Seeley.

The Creator has made up this world so that, as a rule, men cannot make progress in it, without hard, prolonged, systematic, intelligent and thorough work. And the more complicated the problem the more exacting is the need of work. There are cases, of course, in which there is extraordinary good luck, as it has been with Hawaii upon whom cheap labor has been crowded for many years. But the day of good luck, the day of having for the asking is over, and owing to the lack of "back country" containing a labor supply, Hawaii is on the eve of some trouble in the labor supply, unless some work is done which is not hap-hazard, but is searching and laborious. We may as well give up the idea that we can go out into the market places of the world and whistle for labor and it will come. Even the farmers of Pennsylvania and other States, have been pushing their educated daughters into the harvest fields, this year, because labor is scarce.

Judge Frear means by a "scientific" man, one who has the habit and training, of facts, and will take the time to collect them, and will not go off "at the half-cock" in his conclusions.

The problem of manual labor in the fields becomes more perplexing every year, because the price of labor is rising all over the world, and steam transportation is equalizing the price of it.

It is said that many of the best laborers of Northern Italy now refuse to settle in either the United States or in South America, because the price of passage is so low, they can with profit, purchase round trip tickets and after working seven months of the year in foreign lands, return home for the rest of the year and reside with their friends.

It is the lack of intelligent, that is, scientific work, that has made a failure of so much of the white immigration to these islands.

The labor needed for the plantations can be obtained, but only brains and money will get it. The Lodge bill which came near to being enacted into a law forbids the Canadian laborers from crossing the Federal border and serving during the summer months on the American farms. It is pending still. But out of the 75,000,000 of people that occupy the United States, there can be obtained enough to supply the small demand for laborers here, provided enough brains and money is invested in getting them. The sooner the planters abandon the idea of a "walk-over," the sooner they will realize the need of some solid scientific work in solving the labor problem.

KNOWLEDGE OF CUBA.

Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh, a correspondent of the Outlook, is in town and leaves for Manila on September 1st. His letters from Cuba, published in the Outlook, have been interesting and instructive. He travelled on foot over a distance of 750 miles on that island, and it came in his way to learn much about the sugar plantations and the labor questions there. As the sugar plantations of Cuba are the standing menace to Hawaii, and the more we know about them the better we can estimate the force of that menace, would it not be well for the Chamber of Commerce to invite Mr. Whitmarsh to address that body on the subject before he leaves for Manila?

Real Merit

In the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for 5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OBJECTS AND PLANS OF RAPID TRANSIT CO.

(Continued from Page 1.)

manufactured and transported from the East.

The Company's electrical engineer, Mr. Amweg, is now in the East superintending the manufacture of the Company's plant.

KING STREET.

Upon being asked concerning the Rapid Transit Company's action in asking for a privilege to run its rails on King street, Mr. Thurston said that the original intention had been to make use of Hotel street as the main entrance into the city on the Waikiki side; but that owing to the failure of the Legislature to appropriate money enough to widen and cut through Hotel street between Alapai and Punch-bowl streets, it was impossible to do this.

The law provides that upon the request of one-half of the property owners on any street, the Company can, with the consent of the Executive Council, locate on such street.

More than two-thirds of the property owners on King street have signed a request to the Company to locate its line on that street. This request, the Executive Council has approved. The Rapid Transit Company has located the line on King which it proposes to occupy with its track, and this location has been approved by the Executive Council.

OPEN TO REASONABLE PROPOSITION.

"If at any time," said Mr. Thurston, "The Tramway Company has any reasonable proposition to make by which the Rapid Transit Company shall take over its franchise and property, the Rapid Transit Company will be glad to consider the proposition; meanwhile the Rapid Transit Company does not depend upon acquiring anything from the Tramway Company and is making all its plans to proceed independently of any franchise which the Tramway Company possesses."

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.
Honolulu, H. I., August 28, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val.	Bid.	Ask
Brewer & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	100	4.0
American Assurance Co.	100,000	100	100	100
Bank of Hawaii	750,000	100	100	100
Bank of New Zealand	500,000	100	100	100
Bank of China	1,000,000	100	100	100
Bank of Japan	1,000,000	100	100	100
Bank of India	1,000,000	100	100	100
Bank of Australasia	1,000,000	100	100	100
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THE WEST INDIES

And Reciprocity With the United States.

Whatever Advantage British Planters Secure Under Single Tariff Will be Negative Character.

As the chief product of the British West Indies is sugar, and as cane sugar is suffering from the fact that sugar can now be made from a product of Northern latitudes, and from the artificial stimulus of beet-sugar bounties, the one thing of vital importance to the British West Indies is to secure some advantage over beet sugar in a large market. The difficulty of getting this is obvious; the two great buyers of sugar are Great Britain and the United States; the former is the sovereign of these islands in question, but is thoroughly committed to the policy of free trade, and so far as her home interests are concerned is unquestionably benefited by cheap sugar. If Germany would present her gratuitously with all the sugar she could use her benefit would be proportionally increased. The United States has no interest in its own in the British West Indies. It is thoroughly committed to the policy of protection, and it has large sugar interests of its own clamoring for protection.

Under the Dingley tariff the British West Indies secured reciprocity treaties with the United States, but whatever advantage these conferred was of a negative character; they protected the islands from being severely discriminated against. In the past eight years our own sugar interest has greatly increased and of course its political influence has increased. The sugar interest did not like the idea of free raw sugar and a bounty, but the bounty reconciled the Louisiana planters; now there is no bounty in sight and these planters have been reinforced by the sugar-beet raisers of the North. Hawaiian sugar has been on our free list for a quarter of a century, but the theory of that, which was realized much of the time, was that the island sugar only affected the market on the Pacific coast, where there was no local production. These conditions have changed.

The islands have sent agents to Washington to see if they cannot secure some advantage for their sugar over other sugar imported into this country by making some concessions on imports from the United States. The concessions they made under the former reciprocity agreements had no perceptible effect upon the amount of our exports, because the articles chiefly imported into the British West Indies from the United States are those that they must get here, and a little more or less duty has little or no effect upon the purchases. If they were prepared to make concessions on these articles, then our Government might reply that the concessions were merely nominal; that it might reduce the price to the islanders, but would not increase the imports from the United States or affect the prices.

But it is a serious question whether they can offer concessions which will be important even on their face. The colonies depend in great measure on customs duties for support of the colonial governments, and they certainly cannot spare much revenue.

In 1898 our commerce with the British West Indies was rather better than in 1895, but not so good as 1891. In the last fiscal year our exports to the islands amounted to \$2,255,678, of which \$2,362,788 was breadstuffs, \$1,393,741 was provisions and dairy products, \$619,453 was wood and manufactures of it, and \$191,355 was illuminating oil. Nothing short of prohibitory duties would prevent the islands from getting these things from us. Our imports from the islands were \$10,632,187, of which \$4,551,282 was sugar, a little more than the amount in 1895 and a great deal less than in 1891. Half a million was in oranges and a quarter of a million in sponges. Both Florida and California would protest against free oranges. The other exports of importance are already free. We imported \$262,422 of dyewoods, \$1,370,274 of cocoa, \$258,008 of coffee and \$1,853,816 worth of bananas, all of which are on our free list. To put all sugars on the free list would be relatively little avail to the islands. The West Indian sugar already derives some protection from the countervailing duties we impose on sugars that receive export bounties. We have very little inducement from any point of view to put the sugar of the British West Indies on the free list while collecting duties on other sugars, and we should involve ourselves in trouble with Continental nations over the "most favored nation" clause in our treaties with them, if we attempted it.

Relief might come to the islands by annexation to the United States, but our people show no eagerness to acquire them, and we have no information that they desire to be annexed, though there is a feeling among the colonists, stronger of course by reason of last year's changes in Porto Rico and Cuba, that they must get into the United States or starve to death. There is no present prospect of any succor for them except from their sovereign country. England will certainly pay them no bounty, and she shows no disposition to tax herself on German sugar for their benefit. It would not only violate her theories of political economy, but it would impose a burden on her entire population upon industries that have grown up under the advantage of cheap sugar.

One would suppose that the culture of the sugar cane would pay in the West Indies if anywhere, but if good business management and energy will not make it pay there it is difficult to see what the islands can do unless they

know to the child; the whole physical growth is changed at this period; with

Thursday night at twelve o'clock Deputy Marshal H. R. Hitchcock retires to private life. His resignation which was tendered the Government some time ago was to have taken effect the first of August. On account of Marshal Brown's trip to Hawaii, however, he remained in office a month longer. Friday morning he will leave for the old Hitchcock home in Molokai.

A KLONDIKER HERE

The Fearful Story Told by J. W. Barry.

Sick in His Cabin for a Month With the Body of His Companion.

J. W. Barry of San Francisco arrived yesterday by the bark Mohican. He will remain in this city for some weeks. He is a returned Klondiker and his experiences in that frozen region may be of interest and serve as a warning to those who may contract the gold fever.

Mr. Barry was for twelve years foreman of the Spreckels Sugar Refinery, and went to Alaska in search of a fortune two years ago in company with W. W. Duffield, an employee of the same corporation. He has returned with a tale of suffering which perhaps has not a parallel in the history of the frozen North. The returned gold-seeker is hardly the same man who left San Francisco in 1897. At that time he was buoyant with hope and health, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. Today he is a mere semblance of his former self, having, through hardship and suffering, lost eighty pounds. Yet this man, whose story is replete with sensational passages, declares that he is going back to the Klondike regions with two objects in view: to bring back gold and the body of his partner, which is buried in a forsaken cabin at the upper end of the Triangle river.

It is just two years since Barry and Duffield, the latter now dead, started over the White Pass with two other San Francisco men—W. Koster and W. Duff. The party experienced the usual rough trip, the unfortunate Duffield becoming snow-blind for a short period. On reaching Fort Yukon, Barry and Duffield separated from their companions, going up the Porcupine river as far as Black River. From there they proceeded up the Triangle river and encamped at the foot of the mountains. For weeks they toiled in an effort to locate the yellow metal. At this point Duffield was taken sick with scurvy and finally had to go around on crutches. His illness became so critical that Barry had to stop work and devote all his attention to the sufferer. Shortly before midnight on April 25 Duffield died. Barry was prostrated from sorrow and overwork, and while scarcely able to crawl around, through weakness, he managed to dig a pit in the center of the cabin and place Duffield's body in it. The hole not being deep enough, the knees of the dead man, which had not been straightened out after his demise, protruded.

For one whole month Barry lived in the cabin, sick and distressed, his only company being the body of his partner, whose knees emphasized his presence. The loneliness of his condition becoming past endurance, Barry made a supreme effort to get away. Although the river was only fifty yards from his cabin, it took him two days to crawl on his hands and knees back and forth with blankets and provisions for his trip. He then crawled into his canoe and cast himself adrift, but it was not long before he was caught in an ice-jam. For three days he remained in the boat, suffering untold horrors. When found a few days later by an Indian he was in an unconscious condition. The friendly native packed Barry to Fort Yukon, and from there he was sent to Circle City, where Dr. Partridge, of 733 Shotwell street, San Francisco, is located. Under his kindly ministrations Barry recovered and was enabled to leave Alaska and return to San Francisco.

Despite these hardships Barry intends returning to that cheerless country, and hopes to bring back gold and the body of his partner.

NO INSANE INDIANS.

An incident of the civilization of the red man is that he is developing insanity just as white folks do, and therefore the government has bought 160 acres of land near Canton, S. D., whereupon to build an asylum to accommodate all the insane Indians of the United States. Indian Commissioner Jones says, however, that there are no insane Indians of pure race. The inmates of the new asylum will be half-breeds.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

EDITOR WHITNEY

Talks to an "Oregonian" Reporter.

Says President Dole is the Very Best Man for Governor of the Islands.

H. M. Whitney of Honolulu, formerly editor and proprietor of the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, and now a prominent publisher, was in Portland yesterday, says a recent number of the Oregonian. He recently arrived in Vancouver, B. C., on the liner Miowera, and will leave tomorrow for San Francisco, where he will make a brief visit before sailing for home. Mr. Whitney says there is no truth whatever in the report emanating from Washington that there is likely to be an uprising of the natives against the United States Government. President Dole, he says, is exceedingly popular with both natives and foreigners, and has the Government well in hand. The natives are better off under the Stars and Stripes than they have ever been before, and the most of them realize it. All of them who can read and write will be given the franchise, which gives them a very considerable power, their voting strength being about 4,000 while the foreign voting population is not more than 2,500. A call for voters to qualify has been made. The regular election for the assembly will probably come off in September, but the date has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Whitney regards President Dole as the very best man who could be selected for Governor of the Islands, and says it is the wish of the best class of foreign residents that he be appointed. He understands and speaks the native tongue, and is popular with the native tongue, and is popular with the considered essential for a successful Governor. He is a fine man, and has given the Islands a splendid administration.

The exclusion of the Chinese by the United States will be a great benefit to the Islands, in Mr. Whitney's estimation. This and other benefits the natives have been quick to see, and while the Queen still has a small following, nearly all the Hawaiians are falling in line and will become first-class citizens.

The census of the Islands will be taken by the Government next year. It is expected that it will reach 140,000, as many people have come in since the last census, which placed the population at 110,000. There are about 40,000 people in Honolulu alone, more than half of whom are natives.

Mr. Whitney says that any industrious man, with enough money to buy a small place—\$2,000 or \$3,000—can do well in the Islands, and will be sure to be happy and contented, as the climate is healthful and the surroundings pleasant. Like any other country, Hawaii is no place for a poor man.

It is expected that many improvements will be made as soon as the United States takes hold. The harbor, which is small, can be doubled in size by dredging, and this, it is expected, will be one of the first things that will be done.

Mr. Whitney first went to Honolulu in 1856. He has been in business there since that time, making annual visits to the United States. He has frequently been in Portland, and has a large acquaintance here. The late W. A. Daly was an apprentice in his printing office in early days. Mark Twain used to make Mr. Whitney's office his headquarters when he was a newspaper correspondent in Honolulu, many years ago, and Mr. Whitney tells many pleasant anecdotes of the great humorist.

KONA PLANTATION. Has Eight Hundred Acres of Cane Planted.

J. M. McChesney returned from Kona last week, where he has been looking into the affairs of the Kona Sugar Company, of which he is one of the directors. He reports that work is progressing rapidly in every direction. "There are planted to date some eight hundred acres of cane of this season's planting," said Mr. McChesney yesterday, "and ground is also prepared for seven hundred acres more, which it is expected will be in the ground by December 1. The cane already planted is the Lahaina variety, while the 700 acres yet to be put in this year will be rose bamboo and yellow Caledonian, of which we have secured a large lot of seed from Kau.

"We have also 200 acres of cane now from ten to thirteen months old on which we expect to commence grinding about January 1. Next year we shall put in the same amount of cane as we do this, viz: 1,500 acres. So our crop prospects amount to this: For the year 1900 we have 200 acres to grind; for 1901 1,500 acres of new cane and 200 acres of cane; for 1902 1,500 acres of new cane and 1,500 acres of long and short ratoons. The crop for 1903 will be much larger, as will each succeeding one until all our land is under cultivation.

"Work on the mill is progressing rapidly, and it will be ready in ample time to commence grinding in January. You know that up in Kona we can grind all the year round.

"Yes, I visited the Hutchinson plantation at Kau while I was away. Their cane is looking well, but the best of it was at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea. They plant rose bamboo and yellow Caledonia cane and it seems to do remarkably well at that elevation."



DID YOU EVER SEE A SNOWSTORM IN SUMMER?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow, so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten out of every ten cases.

And it does even more; it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Kihel stock advanced several points in Hilo last week.

Senator Lyman of Hilo was in Chicago when last heard from.

Miss Mary H. Krout left for the Orient on the Hongkong Maru.

Olaa plantation has received its first consignment of contract labor, 298 Japanese.

Dr. R. B. Williams of Hilo goes to the Coast to take up his permanent residence.

Alec. Moir, engineer on the Walakea plantation railway, died last Friday afternoon.

Rather heavy earthquake shocks were experienced in Olaa and Hilo on Thursday night.

F. L. Winter will have charge of the books of the Walakea plantation during the absence of Bookkeeper Wilson.

It is almost an assured thing that the Stars will go to Hilo to try conclusions with the baseball players of that city.

Mr. Sedgwick, a San Francisco electrician, is to succeed Louis T. Grant as manager of the Hilo Electric Light Works.

Paul Champney, one of the youngest stockdealers on the Coast, has arrived in this city. He had in charge a shipment of horses for Charles Bellina.

The best results in furniture-buying are obtainable at J. Hopp & Co.'s. The best of everything at lowest price, quality considered, is their store motto.

Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh is visiting the Islands for a few days, and on August 1 will go to Manila. He is a resident of New York City, and the au-

TRANSPORTS TO COME

Sailing Date and Number of Men Assigned to Each.

According to the last advices from San Francisco the following dates were assigned for the sailing of transports to Manila: City of Sydney, August 18th, 25 officers and 700 men; Warren, September 1st, 27 officers and 1224 men; Sherman, September 10th, 86 officers and 1800 men; Hancock, September 15th, 50 officers and 1250 men; Grant, September 15th, 86 officers and 1800 men; Sheridan, September 20th, 86 officers and 1800 men; Pennsylvania, September 25th, 30 officers and 1200 men; Valencia, September 25th, 30 officers and 500 men; Zealandia, September 25th, 15 officers and 600 men; City of Para, October 5th, 46 officers and 1000 men; Tartar, October 15th, 45 officers and 1200 men; Ohio, October 17th, 12 officers and 734 men; Newport, October 17th, 10 officers and 500 men; Indiana, October 22d, 40 officers and 900 men.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

E. JOHNSON, President.
DR. W. S. NOBLETT, General Manager and Medical Director.
LEO. SCHELLBERG, Assistant Mgr.

Hawaiian Medicine Co

KING ST., NEAR ALAKEA.
TELEPHONE 363.

We make a full line of Family Remedies.

Among these we name:
PAUEHA COLIC MEDICINE, PAUEHA LINIMENT, PAUKUNU COUGH MEDICINE.—For sale by the Honolulu Drug Store and in some of the suburban general stores.

A trial will convince you that these are far better than the usual compounds made by druggists—who are not supposed to know the effects of medicines upon the human system—and by patent medicine companies.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	SEPT. 1	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 2
DORIC	SEPT. 9	COPTIC	SEPT. 12
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 19	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 26	CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 29
COPTIC	OCT. 6	GALIC	OCT. 7
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	CHINA	OCT. 24
GALIC	OCT. 31	DORIC	OCT. 31
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
		RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

READ THE ADVERTISER

For of a book on Australia which has had a large sale.

Justice and Mrs. Frear expect to leave for Kauai this afternoon.

Reports from Hawaii indicate a recurrence of volcanic activity in the near future.

Harry Diamond, a prominent San Francisco clubman, arrived on the Andrew Welch yesterday.

Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co. notify this paper that the Miowera will not be due until September 2.

Now that Dr. Maxwell is back, the Board of Education will meet next Thursday to transact important business.

Chas. H. Atherton, was elected, on 15th inst., to act as secretary of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company during the absence of Mr. J. A. Gilman.

Miss Ida Dunwell died at St. Andrew's Priory yesterday morning of fever. The funeral took place in the afternoon from St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Miss Nicol, cashier of the Gazette Company, leaves in a few days for a two months' trip to the States. During her absence Miss Whiting will fill her position.

The Chinaman who was committed for trial for the murder of one of his countrymen on Maui was brought to Honolulu Saturday night and lodged on the reef pending the next session of the Circuit Court on Maui.

Mr. Peck of Olaa will resign the management of the Peck and Mitchellski plantations on the first of next month. He will be succeeded by Mr. Richster, who recently put in the coffee mill for these plantations.—Hilo Tribune.

Each and every school-teacher on returning to their fields of labor, should take with them a copy of Cocoa Palm and other songs for children. Words and music by Mary Dillingham Frear. For sale by Hawaiian News Company, Merchant street.

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HELD TO ANSWER

Chinaman Accused of the Kamaole Murder.

A Police Bribery Case—Matters at the Hawaiian Commercial Plantation.

MAUI, Aug. 26, 1899.—Wednesday, the 23rd, Judge McKay of Walluku committed Nock Yee for trial by jury at the December term of court. Nock Yee was accused of the murder of Lee See, the Kamaole corn-planter.

Today, the 26th, Lum Lung (a Chinese) was convicted of bribery before the Walluku court and fined \$200. Lum Lung was charged with attempting to bribe a police officer to permit him to run a che fa bank undisturbed by legal interference. A preliminary sum of \$10 had been accepted by the policeman. The case was appealed.

The Hawaiian Commercial Co. is rapidly pushing forward the work on the new ditch which will lead water into Spreckelsville about a mile mauka of the old "auwai." There are two large camps of Japanese one established at Kailua and the other at Halehaku, and new Japs are being employed daily, wages at \$1 per diem being offered. The old dams at Kailua are being raised higher, tunnels are being made, and there are many indications of enterprise and industry to be observed all the way from Pearl beyond Kailua.

During Saturday evening, the 26th, a very pleasant dancing party took place at Knights of Pythias' hall, Kahului. Several young men of the village were promoters of the good time.

Dr. Weddick at Malulu hospital is doing as well as possible.

During Monday, the 21st, Messrs. W. E. Beckwith and W. D. Baldwin left on a tour around East Maui. They went via Huelo and will return via Ulupalakua.

H. M. and M. C. Mott-Smith and a friend are camping on Haleakala.

F. E. Atwater of Hailku visited the crater during the week.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, is at F. S. Armstrong's cottage at Pala.

Today Haleakala ranch is holding a cattle drive at Piholo.

Mrs. Mist of Honolulu is a guest of Mrs. Dowse, Makawao.

J. H. McKenzie of Bishop & Co. has been at D. C. Lindsay's, Pala, during the week.

Kahului—Arrived Aug. 23, brig Geneva, Capt. Aas, 39 days from Newcastle. Cargo—coal.

Kahului—Sailed Aug. 23, for San Francisco, the ship Reaper. Cargo—37,000 bags of Hailku, Pala and H. C. & S. Co.'s sugar.

Kahului—Sailed Aug. 26th, for San Francisco, the schooner Ruth, Olesen master, with a cargo of sugar.

Kahului—Cleared Aug. 26th, the schooner Eliza Miller, for Fanning's Island. Will probably sail today, the 26th.

Kahului—Cleared Aug. 26th, for Hana, Maui, schooner Eva. Will probably sail on the 27th.

Weather: Warm and dry.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings at Yesterday Afternoon's Session at High School.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The first teachers' Association meeting of the summer was held yesterday afternoon at the High School building, with Prof. M. M. Scott in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes and the report of the treasurer, short addresses were made by Mr. M. Scott and H. S. Townsend. Mr. Townsend gave a brief history of the organization and work of the association.

Maui was the first island in association work and is still the banner island.

A report of the work on the island of Hawaii was made by Miss Angela Crook. There are local associations in most all the Hawaii districts, and much good work has been done.

C. W. Baldwin reported the work on Maui. Some of the Maui associations took up Parkers' Talks on Teaching. The Lahaina circle used McMurray's Method of Recitation. Considerable industrial work done. Special mention was made of the industrial work at Lahaina and by Mr. Snyder at Huelo.

Mr. Taggart did not give a very favorable account of the work on Oahu, but thought considerable professional reading had been done.

Mr. Davis gave a partial report of the year's work on Kauai. In some of the districts considerable industrial work was carried on and this work was spoken of and discussed at the meetings.

C. W. Baldwin presented Col. Parker's Method of Teaching Reading and compared his method with some of the methods used in island schools. Mr.

Baldwin then gave some of his own ideas as to the best method of teaching reading in island schools. This was well received and brought out considerable discussion.

The president appointed Mr. Townsend, Miss Angela Crook, Mr. C. W. Baldwin, Mr. Davis and Mr. T. H. Gibson to prepare a course of study for the coming year.

The secretary gave notice of a constitutional amendment to be considered at the next meeting of the Association.

SUGAR SEASON OPENS.

LOS ANGELES, August 15.—There have been conflicting reports regarding the operations at the Oxnard and Chino factories this season. It can be stated, however, on the authority of President Oxnard that the factories at both places will make sugar. The campaign at Oxnard will commence this week and continue until the end of November. That at Chino will be initiated the latter part of the present month.

FOR COMING RACES

Healanis and Myrtles Evenly Matched.

Both Senior and Junior Events Will be Stubbornly Contested Two Weeks from Today.

Two weeks from today backs will bend and muscles strain at the picked athletes of the Myrtles and the Healanis strive desperately for the coveted title, "Champions of '99."

As the day approaches interest slowly increases. Wednesday evening the Myrtle crew made its initial trip to Pearl harbor. They will continue this up to the day of the races, going down in the evening and taking the early morning train back to the city. These oarsmen, who will constitute the crew, are Sorensen, Soper, Lishman and Martin. Upon these men the Myrtle Club banks its hopes of victory in the senior race. They are working well together, the improvement in the last few weeks having been wonderful. The same stroke as was used last year will be tried again. For a time it was thought that Sorensen would not figure in the crew, but when it was learned that he could, Myrtle hopes rose accordingly.

The junior crew is considered strong. It is composed of Lansdale, Lyle, Ross and Johnson. They have become imbued with the ardor that is general throughout the club and are doing good work.

"Public sentiment is changing," said a prominent boating man yesterday. "There is reason for it, too, because where, some time ago, the Healanis seemed sure winners the chances are about even now. The Myrtles have pulled themselves together in wonderful shape. The crew has the whole club back of them, which counts for a great deal. When the start is made on the 9th of September the public may expect to see one of the best races ever pulled off in the city."

The Healanis are not inactive by any means. They realize that if the race is to be theirs they must work up to the time the finish is made. The crew will be made up of veterans—Kleban, Renner, Damon and Rhodes. The junior crew will be Church, Boisse, Waterhouse and Murray. Captain Kleban has about recovered from his illness, which has made the Healanis smile again.

One of the most important questions that must come to the earnest and thoughtful pastor just now, is how to reclaim the young people and keep them already in the church, especially the young men and women who are coming out of our schools and seminaries. There is a large class of young people growing up with whom the older pastors are not keeping pace in knowledge. It is a grave problem how these young people are to be kept in the church when the pulpit is not up to the modern standard of intelligence of the native youth; and when the church services are still conducted in that lifeless, stilted and sombre style which is soporific in its effect. Some of the pastors belong to the old regime and are jealous of any change, and consequently there is no freshness in church life or in the presentation of the gospel. One church in particular is suffering from just this cause. Another hindrance to the work of the church which might be mentioned, is the persistency with which some pastors hold on to their pastorates when they have long since lost their influence among the people. There are few churches on this island that would profit by a change of pastors.

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The perplexing question which confronts our churches is the financial one, and especially in the matter of the pastor's support. In only about two churches has half the pastor's salary been raised on the ground, the rest

being far short of this amount in their contributions. Consequently the pastors are most inadequately supported. And they too often become objects of charity to the parish and to outside friends; or they are compelled to neglect their duties as ministers in their search for family support. Many a pastor is thus hindered from giving his entire time to his pulpit and to pastoral duties. Can the churches raise more on their own field than they do? We believe they can. It is true that in some fields there is not much money in circulation. But it nevertheless is true that the churches can contribute more toward their pastor's support than is at present done by the majority of the churches. And some churches could be made almost self-supporting, if a proper and systematic method was employed in the collection of money.

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DEATH OF JOHN WINTER.

Expires Suddenly From a Stroke of Apoplexy.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

John Winter died yesterday at Oahu plantation where he had gone to look after some plows which he had set up a few days before. Within fifteen minutes after his arrival he had an apoplectic stroke and shortly after breathed his last.

Deceased was fifty-two years of age, the last twenty of which had been spent in the islands. He was the agent for the Fowler steam plow, acting under Macfarlane & Co. He was well connected in England and had many friends in the islands. He leaves a widow and three children, two of whom are married, and was the son-in-law of Alex. Bolster the veteran printer.

The Housekeepers' League.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The board of directors of the Housekeepers' League met yesterday afternoon at Y. M. C. A. hall to discuss ways and means of carrying on the work.

Communications were read from parties on the Mainland who had been written to on the subject, and especially one from Miss Rorer, who conducts a large cooking school in Chicago, graduates from which are in demand all over the States at big wages.

It was decided that Miss Rorer should be asked to select some competent person to come to Honolulu to take charge of the school to be established here, and in the meantime the ladies interested have resolved themselves into committees of one to solicit financial aid for the enterprise.

Any subscriptions left with the Advertiser will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to the treasurer of the League.

Latest advices from the Orient show the plague to be on the decrease.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Rev. John M. Lewis' Report of Mission Work.

Some Native Pastors Seem to Have a Very Limited Conception of Their Scope of Work.

Following is the report rendered by Rev. John M. Lewis on mission work in the island of Maui to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for the year ending June, 1899:

When I was sent to this island to take up the work of the board my commission was somewhat indefinite. "Do what you can," was the commission, "find your own way; get into the native work, but be careful not to offend the native pastors by assuming authority not approved by the presbytery." My work has been narrowed in its scope from two limitations—one of not being proficient in the native tongue; the other of possessing no real authority commensurate with my supposed responsibility. I have, however, acted upon the principle of doing what I could and of gradually getting into the native work. I have visited and held services in nearly every native church on Maui, in some more frequently than in others. The field is too large, and some churches are too inaccessible to be visited as frequently as I should desire. I have also preached at stated intervals to the English congregations at both Waileku and Hana. And in English to the students of East Maui and Lahainaluna Seminaries. In conjunction with the native and English work I have conducted communion services, at regular intervals, at both the Japanese and various centers of the Chinese missions. I have baptised, during the year, forty persons, ranging in ages from a babe four months old to a grey-haired man sixty-two years of age. I have received twenty-two into Christian fellowship. There is a prospect of a number of the older students of the Lahainaluna Seminary uniting with the church in the near future.

The native churches of Maui and Molokai are, on the whole, holding their own. No special aggressive work has been done to bring new additions into the churches. In some cases the churches and the pastor seem to be too well satisfied with present attainments to bring to bear the power of the gospel upon the unregenerate lives of their own parish. And some pastors seem to have a very limited conception of their scope of work. The Sunday sermon and two or three calls during the week on their own church-members is the supposed extent of their work, while no effort in particular is made to bring in the non-church-going people into the church relations. Frequently the pastor is not found in his own parish during the week, but is off somewhere else doing other work. Attempts have been made by your representative to enlarge the conception of a pastor's duty through letters and visitations, and particularly by a series of questions sent to each pastor to be answered. The pastors, we believe, are gradually acquiring a broader view of their work, and gradually learning their true relation to the community and of their duty to the whole parish. The political prejudices, which hitherto might have held people aloof from the churches, are fast disappearing, so that it gives the greater reason for the pastor to exert his energies to induce these non-church-going people to identify themselves with church life. For the strong, earnest, faithful pastor there is a magnificent work along just this line of aggressiveness. And there are some indications, beneath the surface that a new and more active spirit is beginning to manifest itself which is a prophecy of better things for Christ and the church.

One of the most important questions that must come to the earnest and thoughtful pastor just now, is how to reclaim the young people and keep them already in the church, especially the young men and women who are coming out of our schools and seminaries. There is a large class of young people growing up with whom the older pastors are not keeping pace in knowledge. It is a grave problem how these young people are to be kept in the church when the pulpit is not up to the modern standard of intelligence of the native youth; and when the church services are still conducted in that lifeless, stilted and sombre style which is soporific in its effect. Some of the pastors belong to the old regime and are jealous of any change, and consequently there is no freshness in church life or in the presentation of the gospel. One church in particular is suffering from just this cause. Another hindrance to the work of the church which might be mentioned, is the persistency with which some pastors hold on to their pastorates when they have long since lost their influence among the people. There are few churches on this island that would profit by a change of pastors.

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FOURTH LECTURE

Most Interesting of the Series in Subject and Detail.

THE PERIOD OF ADOLESCENCE

Particularly Favorable to Pious Awakening and for Confirmation in the Churches.

The fourth of Professor Dewey's lectures on "Child Life" was presented last evening at the High School. By far it was the most interesting of the series thus far, in subject and detail. The lecture dwelt with the impulses and emotions which come into the youth's mind during the period of adolescence, and the feeling of consciousness as given expression in his feelings toward others. The emotions bring about a moral awakening and mark a change in his intellectual attitude. Continuing generally along these subjects, the Professor said:

"This particular period is generally known as the period of adolescence, and comes at about the age of 13. Before touching upon this feature, I wish to speak of the emotions in general. Adolescence is perhaps more irregular in its manifestations, and it is not quite possible to fix upon any one phase which is the most important, but there is a large mental change connected with this period, a decided change in disposition, especially in the social feelings. The simplest statement we find of all our activities is that they are responses or adjustments to stimuli. Each one of us is a force into which is continually streaming an indefinite number of stimuli, and the conduct consists in responding to this stimuli in such a way as to successfully maintain any act of ours. My ability to stand on this floor is dependent upon the stimuli which comes from contact with the soles of my feet and other articles which come to the eye; if one of these stimuli is diseased my ability to retain my equilibrium would be affected. Take a wood-engraver, for instance; see how every motion he makes is a response to the stimuli as he works upon the wood. Our muscular system is to take hold of these stimuli in a regular way that we are perfectly adjusted. As to the bearing of that upon the emotions, Professor James of Harvard has advanced the suggestion that our emotions are accompaniments with the responses which we make to the stimuli; only in this case we have to think of the responses not only of the muscles, but also all of the internal organs, the breathing, etc.

"Some one told me today that a physician told her that if she could notice herself, for instance at a lecture, she would probably find that she was holding her breath unconsciously, and that if she only knew it, there was a great loss of energy in doing that. On the other hand, if she were to keep on breathing normally she would not find herself losing any energy. Then with the emotions there are changes in the circulation of the blood. We blush under certain circumstances; we grow white with fear, showing that the reaction extends to the circulation as well as to the muscles. Children, too, have a heavy feeling in the pit of the stomach when saddened or greatly depressed. If you take the terms for joy, or elation, most all of them show a superabundance of energy. Mr. James' theory is that our emotions are the way, really, in which we feel. He says, and violently, too, that we do not run away because we feel afraid; we feel afraid because we run away. That we do not strike because we are angry; we are angry because we strike. You can see that a person feels afraid when he doesn't run away. In this way a gross response and movement of the whole body is suppressed, but you find the movement of the muscles shows a changed breathing, a change of feeling even in the pit of the stomach. The theory seems paradoxical in the extreme, but you will see there is a good deal of truth in it. If you notice yourself walking along a dark street at night and you hear a noise suddenly that noise is a stimulus. Walking in the dark, where you cannot see, the stimulus has an effect which it would otherwise not have. Prof. James wrote an article in one of the magazines a short time ago pointing out that the nervous drain on the average American is due to the fact that he never quite relaxes himself, his nervous tension, at any time completely. When you feel worried, if you take great pains to unravel your brow, you will be surprised to find how much of the mental worry and depression goes along with the unravelling. In substance, then, emotion is due to the change in the breathing apparatus, blood activity, due to the activity which responds to the stimulus given.

"When one gets to doing something habitually and we do it without thinking and without fear, the habitual activity is automatic, but any disturbance in it, any difficulty coming in, or in other words, any break in the habit occurring, which arouses or excites us, emotion comes. Now when we have an emotional outburst accompanying adolescence great changes can be looked for in our character. At this period there are new stimuli coming into the system with great force, and there are no additional or fixed modes of response to these. The chief stimulus which comes at this time is the physical system in that accompanying sexual maturity, it means a modification of all the other forms of emotion known to the child; the whole physical growth is changed at this point; with

the coming of puberty a tremendous growth occurs; it is not only in the growth itself, but the increase in height and weight, but the structure of the system changes; the large trunk muscles begin to grow, and the youth has entered on the 'awkward age'; they seem over-grown. All this means a stirring up, then, of the physical system and the reception of a new stimuli and sense of reaction. The new impulses of sex which dawn at this period are the ones which make him become a member of the race of human-kind and announce his sex. It is not surprising, then, at this time that there is a tremendous reconstruction going on in the entire mental and moral make-up of the youth, as well as in the physical. That seems to be the explanation as far as it can be given of the change which comes at this time—the awakening of the intellectual impulses which make the individual an organic member of the human race and with the life of humanity as a whole. It is not strange that he feels different to himself and to others, and takes on new characteristics and a change of methods.

"I heard a teacher once say that when a boy or girl began to take great interest in themselves, in their clothes, as far as making an 'appearance' before others was concerned, because they were thinking what some of the other sex would think of them, it was then time for them to study technical grammar. That simple statement illustrates the character of the change which is going on, that is, the social accompaniments of this change. Vague longings come at this time; the child before this has perhaps ends and aims in the sense that he sees certain results, but the normal youth doesn't have ideas—he doesn't have aspirations at large. Now, whether every youth has these vague aspirations, I cannot say, but it is certainly characteristic of the average youth to have these longings, to have these ideas of a general nature, which would include a great variety of minor details. They partake largely of the inner nature of the youth and not of the outward; he may want to be a soldier or a lawyer, but it is only a physical thing which he has in mind. On the other hand, the other side of his nature being taken possession of by these longings, it is liable to create a romantic spirit. This is the period when the youth is continually running away from home, and the sea seems to possess the greatest attraction to him; it seems to present an unbounded expanse and is generally in greatest contrast with his life at home. The youth feels that the life at home has restrictions and restraints, which do anything but satisfy these longings which have come up in him.

"Now another side of this same experience of being filled with large ideals is seen in religious affairs. Some students in the United States have taken the pains to collect a large amount of statistics of this joining the church, and it was found that this period of adolescence is particularly favorable to religious awakening—a sense of sin; an introduction into religious life seems a realization of something large and infinite and unbounded. They also find that this is the period for confirmation in the churches.

"There is an esthetic awakening which is also characteristic of this period of the child's life. A woman told me of a walk she took with about a dozen children whose ages run from 12 to 15; first she took them through the streets purposely, and then took them along the side of a river, teeming with beauty at every point; when she came back she asked them what was the thing that had most impressed them; they were divided as to whether it was a donkey cart or a bunch of bananas hanging up in a store; there was not a single child who alluded in the most remote way to anything in the nature of natural beauty. The average boy or girl doesn't care much for beauty as a thing by itself.

"Now with the age of adolescence if there is any artistic beauty dormant in the youth, it comes out, and consequently a new form of literature is accessible to him. Most boys profess a contempt for poetry, except perhaps in the form of narrative. Of course, if it is a story by Walter Scott it appeals well to him. The average child has no interest in the generalization of principles as principles, no more than in ideas as ideas. He may be interested in rules, but that is different from a law of principle. Now, when he begins to see a larger world and he begins to see himself as a member of the larger world, then he can hardly help being interested in generalization of principles. It seems obvious to me that when a person begins to think of himself in his relations to home and society there comes a tremendous change in his life and methods of thinking.

"In three directions, then, the ethical, esthetic and intellectual, we find the awakening to larger interests and a larger meaning of things, so that the machinery of habits which has been formed may now be taken possession of, and illuminated and expanded by these larger ideal considerations which have come into view. Two things seem quite obvious to me. In the first place, the emotions are a great awakening; it is the emotion which keeps our life from becoming mechanical and routine. It is the emotion which gives us force, vivacity and the power of our ideas. We may have two ideas of true worth, but yet one remains a piece of dead information; take, for instance, the law of gravitation; we believe that it is true, and yet it is but a fact to us; it would have no great bearing on our lives. We have another idea, not a fifth part of the intellectual worth of the other one, but we have perhaps been so stirred by the emotions caused by the idea, that it becomes a controlling power in our lives. The emotions are merely the reservoirs of energy in us."

SUGAR AND MUSCULAR EXERTION

Prussian military experiments show that severe muscular exertion renders the blood very poor in sugar, and that sugar renders tired muscles capable of renewed exertion.

THE NEW HARBOR

Official Descriptions of the Boundaries.

Survey Which Has Been Submitted by the War Office for the One Reported.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There were a number of visitors at Colonel Ruhlens' office yesterday to view the map of the water-front as approved by the War Department. The main feature of it is that the extensions which have lately been begun are to be cut off. This has occasioned much surprise as the additions were decided upon under a private tip from Major Langhitt, who was the head of the United States survey board. Following is the official description of the map:

East side harbor: Beginning at the northeast corner of the harbor, from which the intersection of Keolu and King streets is south 66° 25' east 360 feet, and from which the intersection of the south line of King street and the east line of Queen street is north 62° 25' east 355 feet, thence south 2° 14' west to the northwest corner of Sorenson's wharf, thence south 7° 15' east to the northwest corner of the Nuuanu street wharf, thence south 21° 44' east along the face of said Nuuanu street wharf, passing Brewer's wharf 15 feet west of its west face and intersecting the west line of wharf front of what is known as the Robinson property, thence south 41° 14' west along the wharf line of said Robinson property 275 feet, thence south 48° 25' west along the front of the Oceanic Steamship Company's wharf to a point 15 feet beyond the west corner of said line, thence south 11° 25' west along the front line of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's wharf through the westerly corner of the Kakaia wharf to a point 20 feet beyond said corner, thence south 31° 37' east to a point 225 feet south 6° 15' east of southerly corner of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf, thence south 6° 17' east 60 feet, thence south 8° 55' west, 440 feet, thence south 28° 20' west, parallel to and 210 feet distant from the sea wall, 2,110 feet to a point on the 6-foot contour, thence south 7° 00' east to deep water.

West side: Beginning at the same starting point thence south 89° 30' west, to a point 60 feet distant from easterly boundary line of the Oahu Railway & Land Company; this 60 feet measured in a direction perpendicular to the said boundary line; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel to and 60 feet from the easterly boundary line of said company's property, to a point where this parallel line intersects the southerly boundary line of the said property; thence south 71° 25' west 560 feet and along the southern boundary of said property to its southeast corner, thence following approximately the 6-foot contour of depth as follows: South 29° 20' west 420 feet, thence south 51° 00' west 320 feet, thence south 13° 56' west 525 feet, thence south 1° 35' west 720 feet to the extreme easterly point of the Quarantine wharf, thence south 22° 22' east 350 feet, thence south 51° 30' east 620 feet, thence south 22° 10' east 270 feet to a point 40 feet east of the easterly corner of the lighthouse, thence south 25° 45' west 190 feet, thence south 41° 45' west 1,770 feet, thence south 72° 00' west to deep water.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

Most Numerous in Wyoming and California.

We have had on several occasions to refer to the refusal of the American authorities to allow the landing of Japanese in the United States, says the Hoch. Such measures on the part of the Americans have been taken not because they consider Japanese labor to be unnecessary, but from some other motive. The latest advice from America is to the effect that in Wyoming the number of Japanese laborers has reached some 4,000, yet a scarcity of labor is still felt. On the ranches of California there are some 7,000 Japanese, but they are a mere bugaboo considering the vast extent of land awaiting men's operations. The present population of California is in the proportion of only 32 to the square mile, and the agricultural land being in an initiatory stage it is natural that it should require a large number of laborers for its cultivation. In the face of these facts the increased clamor for the exclusion of Japanese may appear inexplicable to the uninitiated. The fact is that in view of the Presidential election next year politicians are doing their best to win for their side the sympathy of the white laborers, who are in dread of Japanese competition.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BLINDNESS.

Mr. John Mathias, a well-known stock dealer of Painesville, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the last of one bottle cured me." For sale by Bennett, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for D. C. and all druggists and dealers.



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The clearest skin, free from pimples, spots, or blotches, the softest, whitest hands, slanting smile, and luxuriant, wavy hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by **CHAMBERLAIN'S SOAP**, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as a gentle and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preservative of complexion, moisture, soft, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with slanting smile, and lardy hair, because the only preservative of the face, viz.: inflammation and clogging of the pores.

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Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The products manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Shot Guns AND Cartridges

Have you seen our new importations in this line? If not, move in and take a look. We have the neatest article in the way of a single breech loader, 12 gauge, just the thing for those who want to keep a cheap gun on hand to shoot Mongoose or Mynahs and do not care to have an expensive gun for sporting. You will wonder how we can sell these for \$12.00, but we do and this lot is going fast.

We have a fine assortment of good cartridges both in smokeless and black powders, also everything needed to make your own cartridges if you wish. Rifles, Revolvers, and everything in this line at lowest prices, at

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

READ THE ADVERTISER

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
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Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1889, £12,050,000
1- Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 & s. d.
Subscribed — 2,750,000
Paid up Capital — 687,000 0 0
2- Fire Fund — 2,700,000 7 11
3- Life and Annuity Funds — 10,562,999 17 11
£12,050,000 s. d.

Revenue Fire Branch — 1,500,000 s. d.
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£2,915,342 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 25.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, from Hanalei: 50 bags rice.
Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, from Hanalei: 465 bags paddy for Waiaina and 70 bags rice for this port.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Makawili: 5 sundries.
Schr. Noeau, Wyman, from Lahaina: 4,152 bags sugar, 1 package sundries, 2 deck passengers.
Am. schr. Inca, R. P. Rasmussen, from Tacoma, August 3, to Lewers & Cooke: 1,366,262 feet lumber.
Haw. schr. yacht La Paloma, A. Macphail, to Clarence Macfarlane, from San Francisco August 3.
Am. bktn. Planter, D. McNeil, from San Francisco, August 10: 1,000 tons general merchandise, 35 mules, 2 passengers.
Jap. stmr. Nippon Maru, Allen, 10 days from Yokohama: passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Saturday, August 26.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, 7 hrs. from Kanahele: 1,541 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Am. schr. Bangor, Aspe, 19 days from Port Townsend: 614,000 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.
Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, 14½ days from San Francisco: 1,500 tons merchandise to Castle & Cooke.
Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, 1 day from Palau, from Port Blakeley: 19 days: 503,000 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 7 hrs. from Molokai.
Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, 8 hrs. from Kaula.
Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Makawili: 82 bags taro, 58 packages furniture, City of Columbia's four boats.
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapa: 2,500 bags sugar, 20 pkgs. sundries.

Sunday, August 27.

Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 410 sacks potatoes, 100 sacks corn, 31 sacks coffee, 197 head sheep, 62 hogs, 50 head cattle, 19 bds. hides, 290 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 8 mules, 3 horses, 27 bds. hides, 75 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Iwalele, Gregory, 15 hrs. from Kaula: 5,504 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.; 99 bags coffee to T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.; 16 bags coffee to Ng Chee.
Stmr. Kihohana, Thompson, 17 hrs. from Waikea.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 11 hrs. from Kapa: 2,000 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.; 520 bags rice, 100 bags rice bran.
Stmr. Maui, Cameron, 7 hrs. from Kahului: 4,628 bags sugar, 296 pigs lead, 198 sacks potatoes, 77 bds. hides, 54 hogs, 50 sacks rice, 25 sacks corn, 2 horses, 137 pkgs. sundries.

Monday, August 28.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, from San Francisco, August 3: 1,500 tons general merchandise, 14 horses, 21 mules, 2 ponies, 7 cows, 6 hogs, 2 coops chickens to C. Brewer & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, August 25.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala and Kona.
Schr. Concord, Mana, Elele.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, Kahului.

Saturday, August 26.

Jap. stmr. Nippon Maru, Allen, San Francisco.
Haw. schr. yacht La Paloma, Macfarlane, Pearl Lochs.

Sunday, August 27.

Am. bk. Harvester, Edwards, Nainimo.
Monday, August 28.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, Lahaina.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hanalei.
Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, Elele.
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapa.
Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, Kamalo.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
Schr. Ka Mui, Hipa, Paauilo.
Gasoline schr. Malolo, Sassa, Kona.

ISLAND PORTS.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Aug. 23, bg. Geneva, from Newcastle. Sailed, Aug. 23, sh. Reaper, for San Francisco; Aug. 26, schr. Ruth, for San Francisco. Cleared, Aug. 26, schr. Eliza Miller, for Fanning's Island, schr. Eva, for Hana.
HONOULU—The schr. Charles R. Wilson, Johnson, sailed 22d inst. for Gray's Harbor, Wash., in ballast.

BORN.

DANFORD—In this city, August 24, 1899, to the wife of H. G. Danford, a son.
COOKE—In this city, August 26, 1899, to the wife of C. H. Cooke, a daughter.

TILLANDER—In this city on August 28, 1899, to the wife of Otto Tillander, a daughter.

COOKE—In this city on Sunday, August 27, 1899, to the wife of J. P. Cooke, a son.

DIED.

WINTER—At Oahu plantation, August 25, 1899, John Winter, of Whitley Bridge, Yorkshire, England, aged 52 years.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—The Siam and the Leelanau will sail with cavalry horses in about a week. The hospital ship Relief was placed at Howard street wharf No. 3 yesterday. The City of Sydney taking her old place at Folsom street. The Leelanau was moved from the Union Iron Works dock and given a berth at Folsom street No. 2. The Senator came up from Broadway wharf, where she was overhauled, and given the place vacated by the Morgan City. The chartering by the Government of the tramp steamer Belgica King is being considered.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Nippon Maru, August 25.—For Honolulu: Mrs. H. Kojima, Mrs. S. Wada, and 24 Japanese in steerage. Through: Mrs. J. F. Allen, J. C. Bantz, M. Euya, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cheekoff, Rev. and Mrs. J. Carrington, Dr. J. G. da Silva, Miss A. C. da Silva, D. Dickson, James H. Ebersole, M. Fujita, A. J. Hughes, Lieutenant Commander G. Hanus, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Paul Herault, Mr. Kisseloff, Dr. Moeskowski, F. Morgan, A. J. Neville, A. Tempieman, Mr. Takeda, N. Takahashi, Dr. Luther von Wedekind, Mr. and Mrs. Percival.
From San Francisco, per bktn. Planter, August 25.—Charles Andrews, Charles McCullough.
From Makawili, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, August 25.—A. Herbert and 8 deck.

From San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, August 26.—J. W. Barry, W. T. Lake.
From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 27.—P. R. Isenberg, S. H. Comstock, G. King, R. King, Judge H. K. Kahale, H. Grote, Chow Choy, Mrs. Holdsworth and daughter, Mrs. C. W. Spitz, Mrs. J. C. Brown, Miss A. Kooloa, Miss L. Fern, C. Hing, Lou You and 57 deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, August 27.—F. Damon and 2 servants, Mrs. F. Damon and 7 children, E. Hedemann, I. Hedemann, Miss S. Kaleo, Mrs. G. D. Freeth, Miss D. Freeth, Miss Zeigler, F. L. Zoller, A. Sinclair, J. Leveson, Young Pew, D. Macre, J. H. McKenzie, Miss De Cama, Mrs. Kanui, and 2 children, Mr. McCoy, E. Montgomery, J. Freil, H. A. Jaegers, Anana, T. Rochfort, W. B. Hardy, Wm. J. Coelho, Mrs. Plummer and child, Brother Clarence, Brother Richard, C. E. Rosecrans and 67 deck.

From Kukulhaele, per stmr. Iwalele, August 27.—Mr. Muir, Miss Lauhapa, Miss L. Brickwood and 27 deck.
From Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, August 27.—J. Smith, J. N. S. Williams.

From Hilo, per stmr. Claudine, August 26.—Volcano—E. B. Russell and wife, John Hare, Miss Julia Perry, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Miss A. Tucker, Miss E. A. Pomeroy, Miss Minnie Burns, W. E. Chilton, Mrs. W. A. Bowen and 2 children, Miss Renwick, Dr. H. Smith, Way Ports—W. H. Hoogs, A. M. Wilson and wife, J. D. Bergstrom, E. R. Folsom, Dr. W. L. Moore, George Osbourne, George F. Winter, M. A. Gonsalves, J. Frias, F. G. Snow and wife, A. H. R. Viera, J. A. R. Viera, George H. Williams, Miss A. F. Williams, Dr. T. E. Wetzel, C. L. Young, R. R. Babbitt and wife, W. C. Gregg, Miss McGinnis, M. G. Barney, H. T. Hamblly, Miss F. N. Albright, Brother Bertram, Miss Kaliko, S. Fukuda, G. A. Brown, Miss J. M. Barnard, Miss M. A. Parker, J. S. Walker, Marshal A. M. Brown, Prof. W. Maxwell, Major Geo. C. Potter, A. L. C. Atkinson, Mrs. Mary W. Gunn, T. R. Keyworth, J. O. Spencer and wife, Adam Lindsay, C. T. Day, Miss M. B. Hitchcock, Miss A. L. Hitchcock, Mrs. W. Felber, Miss C. Jordan, Miss Annie Hall, Miss M. Damon, Mrs. L. A. C. Parish and 2 children, Miss B. Dwight, J. W. Hall and daughter, So Young Chung, W. Vida, J. L. Conwell, W. S. Akana, Ah Young, M. Blossom, H. A. Helm, W. H. Edgar, T. F. Lansing, T. Morgan, Mrs. George E. Smithies, F. H. Hayselden and wife, W. H. Hayselden, J. S. McCandless and 117 deck.

From Maui and Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, August 27.—Enoka Kealoha, H. De Freis, Mr. Makalnai and wife, Miss Makalnai, Miss Barrett, Mrs. E. Bishaw, Miss S. Bishaw, Mrs. M. Joao, J. McKay and 5 deck.
From San Francisco, per Andrew Welch, August 28.—Col. Withers, H. Dimond, Mr. Crove.

Departed.
For Japan and China, per stmr. Hongkong Maru, August 24.—Miss Ikuhara, C. M. Jenkins, Haman Mizuno, T. Matsuo, H. F. Bowles, F. H. Brooke, C. B. Ostberg, Miss Mary H. Kroun and 300 Asiatic steerage.
For Kapa, per stmr. Waialeale, August 28.—J. F. Bowler, Mrs. S. N. Hundley.
For Makawili, per stmr. Mikahala, August 28.—Mrs. W. Wright.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Due in August.

Vessel. From.
Diamond Head, Haw. bk. S. F. S. F. Wilder, Am. bktn. S. F. Albert, Am. bk. S. F. City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle King Arthur, Br. ship. Newcastle Baltimore, Br. ship. Newcastle Victoria, Br. stmr. London Kinfans, Br. bk. Westport Marie Hackfeld, Ger. ship. Liverpool Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship. Norfolk Helen Brewer, Haw. ship. New York Coalina, Am. bk. New York Louis, Am. sch. Nitrate ports
Due in September.
McNear, Am. bk. Laysan Id. Fooning Suey—Haw. bk. New York Obed Baxter, Am. bk. New York Eclips, Am. ship. Newcastle Abby Palmer, Am. bk. Newcastle Louisiana, Am. sch. Newcastle John Smith, Am. bktn. Newcastle Omega, Am. bktn. Nitrate Pts. Martha Davis, Am. bk. S. F. Alden Bease, Am. bk. S. F. Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bgt. Tacoma Eric, Am. sch. Port Blakeley W. F. Witzmann, Am. sch. Pt. Blakeley H. D. Bendixon, Am. sch. Pt. Blakeley
Due in October.
Iolani, Haw. bk. New York County Merioneth, Br. bk. Liverpool
Due in November.
Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk. Newcastle Eng. Onway, Am. bk. New York Hollywood, Br. bk. Antwerp

The Lehua's regular sailing yesterday afternoon was postponed until the same hour today owing to some overhauling. She will be loaded to the guards with cargo for Molokai this afternoon. Both the Mokolii and Lehua are kept bustling with Lani and Molokai freight since the advent of the new plantations.

WHANI AND WAVE.

Waimea (Kauai) mill starts grinding about the end of this week.

The Nippon Maru sailed on last Saturday noon for San Francisco with a number of passengers.

The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera, due here September 1, will not arrive until September 2.

The steamer Mikahala, which sailed for leeward Kaula ports yesterday, will be back next Friday night.

Clarence Macfarlane's new yacht La Paloma walked away from Hobron's yacht on Saturday, so 'tis said.

The barkentine Amelia, from Port Blakeley, via Palau, Molokai, with lumber, arrived in port last Saturday. She discharged part of her cargo on Molokai.

The boats of the City of Columbia were brought to this port from Waimea, Kauai, last Saturday. They had been taken from Mana, where the survivors had landed to Waimea by natives.

The bark Andrew Welch is at Brewer's wharf with a big cargo of general merchandise. The Welch had rather a long voyage owing to baffling winds. A lot of live stock was on deck for the local market.

Captain Willer of the barkentine Amelia, reports the Hawaiian schooner Honolulu being towed out of the Sound together with the lumber schooner Bangor, which arrived here last week. The Honolulu is on the list for Guaymas.

Island steamers sailing today are the stmr. Maui, Macdonald, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.; stmr. Claudine, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports (Kaua-kakal mail and passengers only) 12 noon; stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa and Elele, 5 p. m.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—The two battalions of the Third Cavalry have been assigned to the transport St. Paul, which will leave San Francisco on August 14 for Seattle, where the cavalrymen will embark and sail on August 19 or 20. Two ships, the Athenian and the Garonne, have been chartered to carry the horses for these battalions, and the three vessels will remain in company through the voyage, which is expected to consume about six weeks.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, Waimea, August 15.
Br. Cr. Egeria, Smyth, San Francisco, August 15.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Br. bk. Antelope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.
Am. sch. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Puget Sound, August 1.
Am. sch. Emily F. Whitney, Pendleton, New York, August 6.
Am. sch. Port George, Morse, San Francisco, August 7.
Am. bk. Empire, Knacke, Newcastle, August 14.
Am. sch. Daehing Wave, Lancaster, Tacoma, August 14.
Am. sch. Robert R. Hind, Hellingensen, Port Ludlow, August 14.
Am. sch. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Kaula, August 15.
Am. schr. Esther Bulne, Anderson, Eureka, August 17.
Am. sch. Mary E. Russ, Wikender, Eureka, August 20.
Am. sch. Lucille, Anderson, Nainimo, August 20.
Am. schr. Aloha, Jorgenson, San Francisco, August 16.
Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, August 23.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, August 23.
Am. schr. Inca, Rasmussen, Tacoma, August 25.
Am. bktn. Planter, McNeil, San Francisco, August 25.
Am. schr. Bangor, Aspe, Port Townsend, August 26.
Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, San Francisco, August 26.
Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, Palau, August 26.
Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, August 28.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

TENNYSON'S STORY.

Lord Tennyson used to tell how an urchin in Lincoln once got the better of him in a perfectly fair way. He was looking for a certain chemist's shop one morning, and meeting a lad, he said: "My boy, may I inquire where M's shop is?"

"Yes, sir," answered the boy, in a very respectful and solemn manner. "Well," said Lord Tennyson, after waiting awhile, "where is it?" "I haven't the least idea," replied the boy in the same respectful and solemn manner.

Domingos Ferreira, who has brought the racehorse Carroll Cooke over from Maui, says he has made a match race between that animal and another named Red Pike. It is to be a ½ mile dash for a purse of \$500, to come off within three weeks.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Congress Has Much to Do in Hawaii.

The sooner it undertakes the task the sooner the interests of civilization advance.

The following article, originally printed in the New Orleans City Item, and afterwards reprinted in the Louisiana Planter, is reproduced in this paper to show the feeling in the United States on the contract labor system:

The Philadelphia Record calls attention to a case of slavery in Hawaii which should appeal to the sympathy of all humane people. It appears that there are thirty-seven Austrian subjects languishing in jail on the island of Oahu because they refused to perform work which the most robust constitution could not stand. "They were imported as coolies," says the Record, "with the most alluring promises of the delightful life they would lead in that tropical region; but after the cruel experiences of a slave life of three months on a sugar plantation they escaped. As they were alleged to owe their pretended plantation lords some money for their transportation they were captured and put in prison in order to compel them to return to their harsh toil."

Here we have the outlines of a tragic story. The information obtained by the Record seems to be authentic, for it comes from Rabbi M. S. Levy, of San Francisco, whose authority is not questioned in that section of California. The Record states:

"That these contract laborers under a system of white slavery were imported into Hawaii from Bremen under a contract for three years' service. Notwithstanding the laws of the United States on this subject, the American authorities on the Hawaiian Islands have evidently been much more zealous in enforcing an iniquitous slave system in behalf of the sugar planters on the islands than in obeying the humane spirit of our laws."

It is evident that while there has been an extension of American authority in the Hawaiian archipelago, the guarantees of liberty and personal rights have not yet been extended to the humble dwellers of that region. More than a year has elapsed since the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to this country, and the tardiness and procrastination of Congress has resulted in absolute failure to establish American institutions in the island group. It was for the suppression of a system something like that which now prevails in certain parts of Hawaii that the North and South went to war thirty-eight years ago. The Record truthfully says:

"The slave-owners in the South provided for human property after it was too old and decrepit to work; but under the Hawaiian system men are enslaved for a certain contract period, during which their lifeblood is sucked out of them, and then they are flung away to die in want and misery. It appears from the policy of the Government that the Hawaiian Islands were annexed for the sole benefit of a few sugar planters, and that the rest of the inhabitants are not worthy of consideration. This is what explains why the abominable system of coolie labor flourishes in all its pristine vigor on the Hawaiian Islands, under the full protection of the Government of the United States, and under the folds of the starry flag."

The Record may argue from the standpoint of Democracy, but its position is impregnable. It is clear that we have much to do in Hawaii and the sooner we undertake the task the sooner we will advance the interests of civilization.

Disturbed the Peace

A woman in white was arrested last evening for disturbing the quiet of the night. She proved a hard customer to handle, the efforts of two policemen being necessary before she would submit. The trio very much the worse for wear, finally reached the station where the woman in white was locked up.

WANTED HIS MONEY BACK.

The maddest man in Platte County lives at Humphrey, says the Columbus, Neb., Times. He attended a social, and during the evening the ladies inaugurated a hugging bee, the proceeds to go to the Sunday school. Prices were graded according to the person hugged. For instance, for hugging a young, inexperienced girl the bidder had to give up 10 cents, married women brought 15 cents and widows a quarter. Well, the man was blundered and, giving up 15 cents, he said he would take a married woman. After he had hugged 15 cents' worth the bandage was removed from his eyes, and lo and behold he had been hugging his own wife! Then he kicked and wanted his 15 cents back.

TRESPASS NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to trespass upon any part of my land of KAHALUOA NUI in South Kona, on pain of action at law or criminal proceedings.

JOHN GASPAR,

Kahalua, South Kona, Hawaii, August 22, 1899. 2100-81

NOTICE.

THE FALL TERM KAWAIAHAWO SEMINARY will begin MONDAY, September 4th, 1899. 2101-2102

BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW therefore notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 19, 1899.

2091-9w

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

OLAA, PUNA, HAWAII.

On Saturday, September 2d, at 10 a. m. at the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction under conditions of residence and improvement within a period of ten years:

About 360 lots of 50 acres each in New Olaa Tract recently surveyed.

Purchaser of one lot may bid for second lot in actual contact with the first, except in case of lots on main road.

Lots will be offered at upset price of from \$1 to \$20 per acre, according to quality and location.

Full particulars as to all conditions of sale may be had on application in person or by mail to the Public Lands office or to any of the local land offices.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

July 3, 1899.

2086

DAVID CENTER, ESQ., HAS THIS day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Island of Molokai, vice George Trimble, resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Aug. 21, 1899. 2101-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT SECOND CIRCUIT, REPUBLIC OF HAWAII—IN PROBATE—IN CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. Y. Horner of Lahaina, Maui, Deceased.—Before J. W. Kalua, J.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. L. Decoto, administrator of the Estate of W. Y. Horner, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, wherein he asks that his final accounts may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered that Thursday, September 28th, 1899, at 10 a. m., before the said Judge at Chambers, in the Court House at Waikuku, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated, at Waikuku this 17th day of August, 1899.

By the Court:

JAS. N. K. KEOLA,

Clerk Circuit Court Second Circuit.

2100-3t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage, made by Kaul (w) and G. W. P. Kaona, her husband, to George Clark, dated March 23, 1898, recorded in Liber 179, page 258, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: The non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 noon, of said day.

Further particulars can be had of Achi & Johnson, attorneys for the mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, August 18, 1899.

GEORGE CLARK,

Mortgagee.

PURE - BRED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED FOWLS and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,

Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Vivian, Thomas Everett and Lucy Kawalohia Richardson, Minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Wm. O. Smith, Guardian, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said minors and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold, it is hereby ordered that all persons interested in the said estate appear before this Court on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 19, 1899.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,

Clerk.

5308-2t 2097-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Babcock, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; Deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Cornelia Babcock having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, September 22d, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON,

Clerk.

Honolulu,